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Cover photo illustration by John Schneider/Creative Concepts.

\footnotetext{
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}

Aspecial thanks to those readers who have mailed in responses to Gazette's "Readership Survey," found in the December issue. At this writing, the results are being tallied. We've already seen 700 responses and more are coming every day. If you're a regular reader and you haven't sent in your survey sheet, it's not too late. It's your chance to tell us all about your needs and plans, and what you like or don't like about Gazette. In the next month or two, we'll take a look at the final results in this column.

It's evident from the user group newsletters we receive and from the 700 survey responses that a growing number of 64 and 128 users are buying Amigas. If you're in that group, we have some exciting news. COMPUTE! Publications is launching a regularly scheduled Amiga-specific publication in a few months. COMPUTE!'s Amiga Resource will be brought to you by many of the same people that produce Gazette - me, Rhett Anderson, and Randy Thompson, to name a few.

We decided not to incorporate Amiga coverage into Gazette because of the obvious diluting effect. (Besides, what do these machines have in common, other than the manufacturer?)

We named our new magazine Amiga Resource because that best describes what we've planned it to be-a true resource, packed with information you'll refer to time and again. We're still nailing down a few last-minute details, but we can tell you about what's in each issue: in-depth features, incisive software and hardware reviews, up-to-date buyer's guides, technical tips, and a wide variety of must-read columns. Our regular columnists (so far) include Sheldon Leemon, John Foust, Rob Peck, Shay Addams, Jim Butterfield, Arlan Levitan, and our own Rhett Anderson and Randy Thompson. We will also be offering a companion disk with each issue. This disk, packed with exciting programs (written in a variety of languages), animation, and art, will be available separately by subscription or by single order; in addition, certain Amiga dealers will offer it bundled with the magazine. If you'd like more information on our new Amiga magazine, send a postcard with your name and address to COMPUTE!'s Amiga Resource, ABC Consumer Magazines, 825 Seventh Avenue, 8th Floor, Department BT, New York, New York 10019.

In this issue, you'll find an exciting program, "The Great Arcade Machine." This interactive tool lets you design your own machine language-speed game through BASIC. The only restriction is your imagination. It's all here: animation, sound, collisions, color, and joystick control. In fact, we're so anxious to see what you can do that we're running a contest with cash prizes for those who design the best games with this program. (See page 57. .)

In this month's lead feature, "Around the World with Commodore," Tom Netsel explores the global Commodore community. It's a fascinating story about Commodore enthusiasts in Japan, Costa Rica, India, Mexico, Colombia, and Sweden. This feature warmly illustrates that in spite of the natural language barriers, we're all speaking the same tongue when it comes to Commodore computers.


Lance Elko Senior Editor

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Send questions or comments to Letters to the Editor, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We reserve the right to edit letters for clarity and length.

\section*{Gorbachev Made Us Do It}

I just read " 88 's Best Games" (December) and I am appalled that you selected a Russian arcade game over Bard's Tale III: Thief of Fate. I received more enjoyment from BTIII than I did when I achieved Colonel in Gunship.

Payton Byrd
Dover, TN
As explained in the December "Editor's Notes," we conducted a secret poll of Gazette staff and regular reviewers. Software titles with the most votes made our final list. (Ironically, a democratic process picked a product from a Communist country. Maybe Glasnost is spreading.) Bard's Tale III was cited by a few, but it did not receive as many votes as the seven finalists.

\section*{Resurrection}

I'm 53 years old and totally disabled with emphysema. All my relatives and friends thought I had come home to die. I thought, Not me, and I then bought my first computer, a VIC-20, and started from scratch, teaching myself how to program with the help of a COMPUTE! subscription. It relieved all my stress and helped me learn to control my anxiety and depression. After a couple of years, my VIC broke down, so I bought a 64 and started over again. I signed up for a Gazette subscription. I now have a new outlook on life, thanks to Commodore and Gazette. Last August I bought a Commodore Turbo Colt PC, but I still like my 64 and use it a lot. I just signed up for a COMPUTE'S PC subscription. Just thought I'd share my story with the people that saved my life.

Eldon H. Stevenson
Greeley, CO

\section*{Reader Tips}

I found "128 Shell Booter" (August) to be very helpful. To make this program even faster and easier to use, I used the Autoboot Maker program on the 1571 Test/Demo disk on SHELL.BOOTER,
and now it autoboots the DOS Shell on double-sided disks. All I have to do is turn on the 128 , and in less than seven seconds the Shell is booted. I've done this with all my double-sided disks without any problems. When running Autoboot Maker, just be sure to tell the program that SHELL.BOOTER is a binary, not a BASIC, file.

\section*{William Engel Dumont, NJ}

I've noticed in several recent computer magazine issues that many Commodore users are having problems after buying a second disk drive because they can't switch it to device 9 very easily. I have a suggestion: When buying a second drive, try to locate a 1541-II. These drives have a switch on the back panel to change device numbers.

Jeremy Rusnak
Sarver, PA

\section*{Writing It Right in French}

I'm writing in response to the letter from Daniel Girard in the November issue. For those who want to do word processing in French, I can highly recommend Traitex 64/128, from Logical Vision Software. It is marketed by Télémédiatique, 451 Rue St.-Jean, Montréal, Québec, Canada H2Y 2R5. A few of its features are all 13 accents supported on screen and printer, 95,000-word English dictionary, 250,000-word French dictionary, and mail merge. The program is 100 -percent bilingual, with manuals in both English and French. (I've found out the hard way that my Seikosha SP1000 VC doesn't have international characters, so if I'm writing in NLQ mode, the printer will switch over to graphics mode to insert accent marks.

> Steve Mills
> Grand Haven, MI

\section*{More on Excel Upgrade}

After reading the "Excel No More" letter in the December issue, I became interested in the upgrade chip for the Excel-2001 disk drive. Where can I get the chip, how much does it cost, and how can I install it in my disk drive?

Frank Brower
Trenton, NJ

You can get the new chip, which increases the speed of the drive by 20 percent, directly from Surfside Components, the Excel drive manufacturer. The cost is \(\$ 19.95\). David English, Surfside's contact person for all 2001 matters, told us that installation is simple, a matter of removing about nine screws, popping out the old chip, inserting the replacement chip, and replacing the screws. The chip can be ordered through Surfside's toll-free number, (800) 548-9669, or by writing Surfside Components International, 262 Nehf Lane, Soquel, California 95073. English told us that he'd be happy to talk with any readers with questions about the 2001 drive or the replacement chip.

\section*{1764 and 128 Compatibility}

I read Mary E. Wilson's letter (November) with a great deal of sympathy. I like Commodore products, but have my doubts about the people running the show. I considered buying a 1700 REU myself, but thought the 1764 , for a few dollars more, with twice the memory, was a better choice. As I was not certain it would work with my 128 and GEOS, I wrote letters asking for information as to the compatibility. I got answers from no one, including Berkeley. I took a chance and bought a 1764 anyway, and despite Commodore's statement that the 1764 was designed only for the 64 and cannot be used with the 128 , I have used it with GEOS for about a year now with no problems. If my letter to Gazette had been answered, it might have saved Mary Wilson and her users' group some needless expense and disappointment.

Richard Weller
Spencerport, NY
Correct-we're using a 1764 with the 128 here at COMPUTE! without problems. Apparently, Commodore intended for the 1764 to be purchased by 64 users, because the company includes a heftier 64 power supply with each 1764 package (the older power supplies cannot withstand the extra power drainage with the 1764 installed).

As to our not replying to or publishing your letter, we're sorry. On our behalf, we should note that we could fill an entire issue-on a monthly basis-with all the letters we receive. We do our best to handle as much mail as we can while still publishing a monthly magazine.

\section*{Presenting the Red Storm Rising \({ }^{\text {™ }}\) Ultimate Challenge WinaTYip forTwo to
Seotland \&EEngland!}


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Red Storm Rising by Tom Clancy O 1986 by Jack Ryan Enterprises Ltd, and Larry Bond.


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}

\author{
NEWS, NOTES, AND NEW PRODUCTS
}

User groups nationwide can now contact Okidata ( 532 Fellowship Road, Mount Laurel, New Jersey 08054) and its new Speakers Bureau for group speaking engagements.

Speakers will be drawn from the company's national sales organization, and their presentation will address Okidata's history, product line, and customer-service support program. An audience question-and-answer period and a product demonstration will follow the presentation. Corporate literature will also be available.
"We feel that this is a very effective vehicle for educating end users about our company," said Edward Golderer, vice president of marketing. "Their questions can be answered directly, and we will learn more about their printer needs on a firsthand basis."

Written inquiries should be addressed to Cliff Rockwell, manager of public relations.

\author{
By Mickey McLean
}


\section*{Okidata Speaks Up}

\section*{: Lucasfilm Games Sees : the Light and Magic}
- Lucasfilm has announced that its
: Games Division has become a part of
: Industrial Light and Magic. ILM,
- known for its cinematic special effects, - and Games will combine to create . state-of-the-art applications of com-- puter animation and computer simula: tion for games.
. "By combining Games' knowhow - in interactive design with ILM's visual : magic, we can create a whole new di. mension in entertainment," said
- Douglas Norby, president of
: Lucasfilm.
Lucasfilm Games is known for its - line of simulation and story games in-- cluding Maniac Mansion, Zak
- McKracken and the Alien Mindbenders, - and Battlehawks 1942. Winners of eight Academy Awards, ILM is . known for its work on Lucasfilm's - Star Wars, Willow, and Indiana Jones - movies. The division has also created - visual special effects for films such as - Who Framed Roger Rabbit?, Cocoon, : E.T., and Star Trek II, III, and IV.

\section*{Drawing from the 128}

A complete drawing system designed for the Commodore 128 and 1351 mouse has been released by Free Spirit Software (P.O. Box 128, 58 Noble Street, Kutztown, Pennsylvania 19530). Sketchpad 128 (\$29.95) takes advantage of the 128's 80 -column graphics capabilities.

The program can create 80 -column artwork, slide shows, signs, posters, and letterheads. In addition to a 128 or 128D computer, Sketchpad 128 requires a 1351 mouse, a 1571 disk drive, and an 80 -column RGB monitor. A second disk drive and 64 K of video RAM are optional. The 1581 disk drive is fully supported.


\section*{Commodore Climbs}

Commodore has reported a 52 -percent profit increase for its fiscal first quarter of 1989, according to the Wall Street Journal. This continues a trend of increased profits since the company suffered losses three years ago.

Commodore reported a net income of \(\$ 9.6\) million, or 30 cents per share, for its quarter ending September 30, 1988. These figures show an increase from the \(\$ 6.3\) million, or 20 cents per share, from last year. Sales also rose 15 percent, from \(\$ 173.9\) million to \(\$ 200.2\) million.

Irving Gould, Commodore chairman, credits the company's success to its expanded product mix including its line of Amiga computers and PC compatibles in addition to the 64 and 128.

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\section*{Games People Play}

Each month, Commodore Clips beats the bushes of software publishers to find out what's new in the world of
- Commodore 64 and 128 entertain-
, ment software. This month we'll take a look at the latest titles in the category of sports games. Actual simulations of the games we (or our heroes) play - and arcade-style athletic titles are - coming from the software publishers . in droves.

Taking It to the Streets. Epyx - (600 Galveston Drive, P.O. Box 8020,
: Redwood City, California 94063) has
- recently released its latest entry in the
- Street Sports series. Street Sports Foot-
- ball \((\$ 19.95)\) puts you in the middle of - a gridiron battle on the neighborhood - streets or at a construction site. To - make it safely to the end zone, you'll - need to dodge oil spills, trash cans, - parked cars, potholes, and puddles, - not to mention your opponents.


Accolade's Serve \& Volley simulates actual tennis action.

You choose your three-man team from a group of neighborhood rowdies, each possessing a certain football talent. You can either pick plays from a playbook or create your own. The only thing missing is the dirt to draw them in. You also set your own rules before the game.

Street Sports Football is joystickcontrolled and can be played at a beginner or an advanced skill level against either the computer or a rowdy from your own neighborhood.

Tennis Everyone? Accolade's Serve \& Volley (\$29.95) simulates the
action on the tennis courts. You must make careful stroke selections and correct ball placements, possess accurate timing, and anticipate the correct court position after each ground stroke, volley, and serve.

The Strobe-O-Stroke feature from Accolade (550 South Winchester Boulevard, Suite 200, San Jose, California 95128) consists of action windows with animated racket movement that


Battle the world's top drivers in Accolade's Grand Prix Circuit.
allows you to time each hit or serve. You can choose from several different serves or ground strokes and play the game at the beginner, intermediate, or advanced level. Other game options include a choice of court surfaces and either match or tournament play.

Player attributes in this one- or two-player game can be adjusted for endurance versus speed, forehand versus backhand, and power versus accuracy. You can also save player statistics to use in a computercontrolled match or tournament based on those statistics. Each match or tournament can be saved or resumed.

Off to Monaco. In the tradition of its successful driving simulation, Test Drive, Accolade has released Grand Prix Circuit (\$29.95), a racing simulation based on the Formula One series.

You can choose to represent , either the McLaren, Ferrari, or Williams team at Monaco, Japan, Detroit, Germany, or four other track layouts. In addition to team and track choice, your options include three modes of
play-qualifying lap, single race, or Grand Prix Championship-and a choice of difficulty levels ranging from beginner to expert.

Once you have made your selections, you must qualify your car in a field of ten cars. You then race to accumulate points against the other nine, each with its own personality and driving characteristics, to become the world driving champion.

Features that add to the realism of the game include cars that show damage after mishaps on the track, functional rear-view mirrors, accurate representations of each track including overpasses and tunnels, and authentic background scenery of each city.

As in true Formula One racing, you'll need to make pit stops, which must be timed perfectly so that you don't lose your position on the track.


EA's Caveman Ugh-Lympics provides real head-bashing action.

\section*{Go for the Ugh! Electronic Arts} (1820 Gateway Drive, San Mateo, California 94404) has set the Olympic Games back thousands of years with Caveman Ugh-Lympics \((\$ 29.95)\). In this prehistoric athletic competition, you are challenged in six unique events. But first you must choose from six Neanderthal athletes to portray on the computer screen, each having personal strengths and weaknesses.

Each event requires special skills and tricks that must be learned before you can claim to be the Carl Lewis of the cave set. Learning the overhead smash and the knee swing will improve your score in the Clubbing

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} NEWS, NOTES, AND NEW PRODUCTS
. event. You can even try to fool your - opponent with the old look-at-the: pterodactyl-in-the-sky trick. A bad - vault in the Dino-Vaulting competi-- tion provides lunch for the triceratops. - Unsportsmanlike conduct is permitted - in the Sabertooth Tiger Racing event - as you try to trip your opponent.

The final three events require even more skill. To win the Mate Toss, : you must heave your partner the far* thest. In Firemaking, you must rub - your sticks the fastest to get a spark, - and you must remember to duck when . your opponent tries to club you in the - head. The grand finale is the Dinosaur - Race, in which you must ride and prod . your dinosaur to beat the other cave-- men to the finish.

Winners receive Ugh-Lympic medals and can earn the ultimate - honor-induction into the Cave of - Flames.

\section*{Award Winner}
- The Computer
- Game Developer's
- Conference has
- selected Origin
: (136 Harvey Road,
- Building B, London-
- derry, New Hamp-
- shire 03053) as the
- inaugural recipient
- of its Best Publisher
: Award. The conference, which is held - annually in California, unites the
- world's top computer game designers . as they share their opinions on the
- state of the entertainment software - industry.
- Origin, publishers of the Ultima - series, came home with the top hon-
- ors, which pleased company president
: Richard Garriott.
"This is by far the most exciting award we have ever won," Garriot said.

Sponsored by computer game designers Chris Crawford and Stephen
- Friedman, the Computer Game Devel-
- opers Conference attracted over 150
- designers and programmers.


\section*{Guitarists Only}
- Guitar students and teachers with Commodore 64 s may be interested in Chord : Printer, a product from The Guitar Connection (P.O. Box 221H, Scarsdale, New - York 10853). Chord Printer, a menu-based program, is a dictionary of guitar: chord fingerings of 19 of the most-used chord types in popular music. Finger. ings for major, minor, sus2, sus 4 , augmented, major 6 , minor 6 , major 7 , minor - 7, and other chords can be selected (the user can specify the root note and : string for moveable chords). Chord Printer shows any user-selected chord finger display-open or moveable-onscreen and offers a printout option. Printout options of staff paper, tablature paper, and blank fretboard diagrams are also offered from the menu. Chord Printer retails for \(\$ 14.95\).

\section*{The Expanding World of Commodore}
- Commodore has announced a third
- World of Commodore show to be
*. held May 18-21 in Los Angeles. Oth-- er World of Commodore events are - held annually in Toronto and Philadelphia. Last December's show in To. ronto was its sixth annual, while last - fall's expo in Philadelphia was the - first to be held in the United States.

The show is sponsored by Com-- modore, which also acts as a major : participant with a large display booth, seminars, and stage presentations.

The spring show is being held in : the Los Angeles Convention Center.

\section*{Commodore Software Sales: Games}

A Software Publisher's Association - study shows that software sales in the - third quarter of 1988 were up 42 percent over the previous year, according - to a report in the Software Industry - Bulletin. Commodore 64 and 128 software sales were down 1.4 percent - from third quarter 1987 figures, but they showed an increase of 8.7 percent over 1987 totals in the category of recreation games sales. The study also showed that sales of MS-DOS programs grew to claim 77 percent of the dollar total for all software sold, up 47 percent over 1987 figures.

\section*{Fight} Sinulator II


\section*{FLIEHT SIMULATOR}

\section*{\(\$ 49.95\)}

Nearly 1.5 million copies of this classic, premium filight simulation program have been sold to date, and there's still nothing even close to it. Compatible with SubLOGIC Scenery Disks.

\section*{STEALTH MISSION}
\(\$ 49.95\)
Winner of the 1988 CES "Best Strategy Game" Software Showcase Award. This advancedtechnology strategic simulation is a stunning success, with sales challenging those of Filight Simulator. With nothing comparable on the market (despite similar titles), Stealith Mission's programming polish and strategic gaming excellence set new industry standards. Scenery Disk compatible.

\section*{JET}
\(\$ 39.95\)
This award-winning jet fighter simulator defines the state of the art in action/combat simulation. Exciting and beautiful carrier-based sea missions complement multiple landbased combat scenarios. Jet's quick-reading documentation and easy filght controls provide unequalled action and fun. Scenery Disk compatible.

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\section*{HRONXI THIT NOKLLD \\ IITHI \\ }

At first glance, a Japanese carpenter, a Swedish teacher, and a Colombian teenager would seem to have little in common. Probe deeper, however, and you'll discover that, in our story, they have at least one unifying bond: a well-used Commodore 64 or 128.

While their languages, customs, and lifestyles vary widely, millions of Commodore owners have a great deal in common when they sit down at their computers. They like to write programs, play the latest games, publish newsletters, or keep a database on the members of their user group. In many respects, Commodore owners from any part of the world are just like the Commodore owners in your neighborhood.

\section*{Cali, Colombia}

In the summer of 1987, two high school students and a university student in Cali, Colombia, formed a Commodore user group. Carlos Rebolledo, 17; Diego Cardenas, 17; and Juan Lopez de Mesa, 20, wanted an organization that would give

Tom Netsel

The Commodore 64 is the world's most popular home computer. Sales have topped

\section*{7 million, but despite the} size of this global community, it's amazing how similar Commodore users really are.

64 and 128 users in their community a source of computer hardware and software information.

They decided on the name ComSoft, and now the group has about 30 members, ranging in age from 7 to 50 years old. Some of the members use their computers in business, but most use them in school for projects and at home for entertainment.

ComSoft started the first computer bulletin board system (BBS) in Cali, a city in western Colombia near the Pacific coast. The BBS, ModemComm, which operates on a 128 and three 1541 disk drives, is similar to boards popular in the U.S. Features include download and upload sections, tricks and tips, listings of used computers and peripherals for sale, and software reviews. Most members were unfamiliar with modems when the board began, but more experienced club members have taught the others how to use them.

Members meet twice a month to discuss computers and software. Programs typed from magazines such as Gazette are a popular source of inexpensive software. Englishspeaking members explain how to use the programs to other club members.

There are no official Commodore dealers in Colombia, and the stores that sell 64 s and 128 s rarely have personnel trained to offer support after the sale. ComSoft members rely heavily on each other,
other user groups, magazines, and commercial-software support lines to help answer computing questions.

ComSoft, managed only by its members, now buys and sells used computer equipment and peripherals. It recently was named the second best small business in the city of Cali in a competition sponsored by a local university.

Members have won other awards as well. Cofounder Diego Cardenas entered and won third place in a state science fair. His experiment consisted of controlling electrical lights and appliances around the house with his 128.

Most software is imported from the U.S., and the favorite games and applications of Comsoft members include some familiar titles: GEOS, The Print Shop, The Newsroom, PrintMaster, Gunship, F15, SkyFox, Flight Simulator II, and GhostBusters.

\section*{Tibas, Costa Rica}

Club Commodore de Tibas is a group for Commodore users who live near the Costa Rican cities of Tibas and San Jose. The group was founded more than a year ago by its president, Marvin Vega. The group's first interests were games and graphics, but these have broadened into a wide range of hard-ware- and software-related issues.

Few stores in this Central American country sell Commodore equipment. And they offer little support, so this role is assumed by the user group. "We stand alone in defense of our brand against the main forces in the local marketApple and IBM clones," Vega says. Members are proud of their computers and their club. To further promote this pride, club members have their own T-shirts, emblazoned with the Commodore logo.

The club imports most of its equipment and software, despite the high cost and higher tariffs. A used 64 with a 1541 disk drive sells for about \(\$ 300\). Occasionally, a friend who is visiting the United States will pick up disks or cartridges for other members.

Once a month, the club meets at a member's house to share ideas and swap computer magazines. In addition to the U.S. publications, INPUT, from Spain, is popular with the 64 and 128 users. They also try to keep abreast of foreign dealers


Some artwork by 12-year-old Leo Castro, Costa Rica's Club Commodore de Tibas resident artist. Designed with Micro Illustrator, Leo's art is titled (top to bottom): Noche, Design, and Luna.
who offer reasonable rates for equipment and service.

Through Gazette's "User Group Update" column, the club has obtained the addresses of other groups with similar interests. Members now correspond regularly with other Commodore owners in Europe, swapping public domain software and exchanging information.

In addition to playing games and using graphics packages, Vega uses his 128 to help run the hardware store he owns and his family's bookstore. He also translates programs into Spanish for his children's use.

Another member of the group, Juan Sepulveda, manages Radio America Latina, a local radio station. He likes to use graphics programs and flight simulators in his free time, but his 64 stays busy at work with SwiftCalc and GEOS. Sepulveda uses his computer to help design sales materials, brochures, and other business documents for the station.

Leo Castro, 12, is the club artist. He likes to draw pictures of spaceships, landscapes, flags, and record album covers on his computer. Castro uses Micro Illustrator for his computer creations.

\section*{Villahermosa, Mexico}

A thousand miles north of Costa Rica is the city of Villahermosa, in southern Mexico. The 64 and 128 are popular computers in Tabasco, a state that borders the Gulf of Mexico, even though supplies are limited.

Esteban Quijano Bonfil is the president of a user group called Grupo Commodore del Sureste. As in any group, interests are varied. Bonfil says he programs in six computer languages and loves C . On the other hand, several young boys in the group think about nothing but playing games. Other members are interested in learning more about computers and electronics.

The group meets on the first Sunday of each month from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. at a computer center in Villahermosa. Dues are 10,000 pesos (about \$4.30) monthly, and the money is used to buy computer magazines and to communicate with other user groups, both in Mexico and abroad.

Commodore owners in this group buy a lot of software, most of


Kogi Sugimura (left), president of the Commodore Fan Club of Osaka, with some members of the group. Mr. Takagi (third from left) helped develop Commodore's PET years ago.
it from the U.S. "The price in Mexico of a program?" says Bonfil. "Are you kidding? Is very expensive." Someone bought a copy of Accolade's Test Drive for \(\$ 25\) on a visit to the U.S. The program sells for \(\$ 58\) in Villahermosa.
U.S. brands are well-known in Mexico. If club members see anything from Epyx, they buy it, Bonfil says. Impossible Mission is the group's favorite game. MicroProse and Infocom titles are also popular contenders. There is very little software on the market from Mexican programmers, and what few titles appear are usually business programs.

Only one store in the state sells Commodore computers. Bonfil says the management prefers to sell PC clones. Service is another problem. A disk drive may take two months to be repaired through the country's authorized dealer. Some members have waited a year to have their computers serviced. Others have sent their equipment to the United States for repair, but Bonfil says that's also expensive. He wishes there were more Commodore dealers in Mexico; then perhaps service would improve and prices of software and hardware would come down.

Modems are rare in southern Mexico. A few members have them and communicate among themselves, but there are no BBSs. Club members have read about bulletin boards, but long-distance telephone calls are too expensive to warrant their use. "Some friends that live in the U.S.A. tell me won-
derful things about BBSs," Bonfil says. "They tell me that you get to know many people and learn very much. We want to play Habitat on QuantumLink."

\section*{Osaka, Japan}

The Commodore Fan Club is a national organization in Japan with approximately 70 members. There are few Commodore user groups in Japan, despite the fact that until recently Commodore Japan Limited sold the PET and VIC-20. Now CJL exports semiconductors and component parts for disk drives and other computer equipment. At one time the VIC, 64, and Amiga were made in Japan, but the 64 is now made in the U.S. and the Amiga 500 and 2000 are made in Hong Kong.

Buying an imported computer, such as the 64 or 128 , is more expensive than buying a Japanese brand. The NEC PC 9800 accounts for about 70 percent of the 16 -bitcomputer market in Japan and is very popular, according to Kogi Sugimura, president of the Commodore Fan Club of Osaka, Japan.

There are only two computer stores in Tokyo that sell Commodore computers. A 64 sells for approximately \(\$ 300\), and a 128 sells for about \(\$ 550\), according to ads in the Commodore Fan Club's quarterly newsletter, "Oh! Commodore." Software can be expensive. Test Drive, for example, is advertised by one Japanese dealer for approximately \(\$ 70\). Mail-order firms in the U.S. place advertisements in the group's newsletter, offering


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 seen his share of great fast breaksAccolades Fast Break is a slam dunk."


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Prize Awards. The five (5) different Sports Fan Fantasies listed on the entry form comprise this programs prize offering. each fantasy to include such transportation arrangements and other accommodations as may be necessary for two persons traveling together, including the sports event tickets. All arrangements shall be made by Accolade at its discretion as to announcer visit time and place and event selection. Applicable period for fan fantasy arrangements shal be 4/15-12/31/89. Each winner wil be offered the option of receiving \(\$ 1.500\) cash instead of the fan fantasy prize for two Winner Drawings. One winner will be chosen for each of the five different Soorts Fan Fantasy prizes by means of a series of random drawings to be conducted on \(4 / 1 / 89\) by AMA. Ldd. an independent judging organization whose decisions are final. Prize winners will be notified by mail by \(4 / 8 / 89\). Odds of winning the Sports Fantasy indicated as an individual entrants choice depend on the number of entnes recelved indicating that same event choice Winners will be required to provide social security number and to sign an affidavit of eligibility and publicity/travel release tax liabilit on prize winnings is responsibility of each winner Prizes are not transterable. although any prize won by a minor will be awarded in the name of a parent or legal guardian
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software at more reasonable prices, even with the additional postage.

CFC members in Osaka meet every Saturday at System Applications Lab. The lab's director, Mr. Takagi, worked at Commodore for about ten years and helped develop the PET. Several times a year the group meets in Tokyo with members of the Tokyo International Commodore Users Group, whose membership is comprised mainly of foreigners residing in Japan.

Bulletin boards in Japan operate using the Chinese characters, Kata-Kana and Hira-Kana, that the Japanese use to write their language. For this reason, the 64 and 128 are not popular machines for Japanese BBSs. Commodore users do have a forum on the J \& P Hotline, a BBS sponsored by a large computer-store chain. The Macintosh is popular in Japan since it supports Chinese characters. Sugimura says he would like to see Commodore do the same so he could have a Japanese word processor for his computer.

QuantumLink's reputation among 64 and 128 owners has also reached Japan. Sugimura says he and other CFC members would like to access QuantumLink and take advantage of its many featuresbut without making a trans-Pacific telephone call.

\section*{Bangalore, India}

About three years ago a manufacturing company called Commander Computers imported machinery and other equipment, planning to build Commodore computers in India. Production has yet to begin, although the firm has assembled some 64s and 1541 disk drives, according to S. Ram Gopal, a member of the Commodore Users Group in Bangalore, India.

While waiting for a local supplier, most Commodore users in this city in southern India import their equipment from the U.S. or Britain. Owners have compatibility problems with U.S. equipment, however, because of the color and voltage differences. India uses 220 volts and the PAL color system, whereas the U.S. uses 110 volts and the NTSC system. These problems do not deter the dedicated 64 and 128 users in Bangalore. They use a step-down transformer to convert


Members of ComSoft, a user group in Colombia, started the first Commodore BBS in their hometown of Cali.

220 volts to 110 and buy a JVC television model that offers numerous video standards.

There are about 70 members in the user group, which meets on the first Saturday of each month in a hotel, a school, or the home of a member. As in any group, members show varying degrees of enthusiasm. "We have divided them into active and sleeping members," Gopal says. "There are about 30 ac tive members who attend meetings and keep in touch with the group. And you know who are the sleeping ones."

Most club members own 64 s, two have 128 s , and one member uses a VIC-20. As in most groups, the people in Bangalore use their computers for entertainment, personal records, family accounts, and education. "One of our members has been successfully using the 64 for educating his handicapped child," Gopal explains. Those who use the 64 or 128 in business tend to be professional people or owners of a small business: doctors, tax consultants, real estate agents, and accountants.

Superbase, GhostBusters, Exploding Fist, Raid over Moscow, and GEOS are very popular, as are \(G a\) zette's SpeedScript and COMPUTE!'s SpeedCalc. No one in the group has a modem, and BBSs are still in the future.

India has seen very little in the way of local programming. What-
ever has been developed is mainly in BASIC for the programmer's own use. "Software is not sold in India," Gopal says, "and we have to depend on outside sources."

In addition to COMPUTE!'s Gazette, members subscribe to several British publications, such as Commodore User, Your Commodore, and Zapp 64. Members also correspond with user groups in the U.S. and Saudi Arabia. They would like to increase their international contacts. "We look forward to receiving more mail from other users," Gopal says.

\section*{Stockholm, Sweden}

Computer Club Sweden started about five years ago as a forum for all computer users. The club is now an umbrella organization that provides financial support and helps with the paperwork of its various chapters.

CCS has four local chapters in the Stockholm area, the Stockholm Computer Club being the largest. Total CCS membership is about 5000. Owners of all computer brands are eligible to join, but the 64 is represented more than any other machine, according to club secretary Barbara Berg.

As a result of the club's diversity, one person is selected for each major brand to be responsible for guidance within that area. This is the person members turn to for help.

CCS publishes a monthly mag-

\section*{Evolution (ev e-loo' shen) n . The process of growing or developing to a higher state.}


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TECHNOLOGIES
azine filled with computer news and tips and information about the various chapters. Funded by advertisements, the magazine has a professional appearance.

The Stockholm Computer Club holds weekly meetings on Sundays, usually in a school, and is active in autumn, winter, and spring. "In the summer, most Swedes spend that time at their respective summer places," Berg says, "and computer activities are less dominant.'

Representatives of various companies are invited to demonstrate computer products at the meetings. Other topics range from music to genealogy. Swap meets and computer courses are also popular.

The CCS supports two bulletin board systems. As with most boards, the downloading of public domain software is the most active feature on both services. Application programs, such as spreadsheets, bookkeeping, and terminal programs, are the BBS "best sellers," according to Berg. Music programs are also in demand.

There is a wide variety of com-

Think your user group is big? Computer Club

\author{
Sweden has 5,000
}
members.
mercial software for the 64 and 128 , but it is expensive. A program costs about twice as much in Sweden as it does in the U.S. Software is readily available in computer stores and in a toy and hobby chain called Big and Little. The 64 is used extensively in Stockholm schools, and math and language programs are abundant, even in Swedish. "In my own work as a teacher," Berg says, "I have found the 64 invaluable."

If you'd like to correspond with any of these user groups, write to them at the addresses below. Be sure to use the appropriate postage for the country to which you're writing.
ComSoft Commodore User Group
D.F. Cardenas

Apartado Aero 9872
Cali, Colombia
Club Commodore de Tibas
Marvin Vega
P.O. Box 516

Tibas, San Jose, Costa Rica
Grupo Commodore del Sureste
Barcazas \#115
86100 Villahermosa
Tabasco, Mexico
Commodore User Group
S. Ram Gopal

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}



\section*{Caroline D. Hanlon}

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\section*{Desktop Publishing Packages}

\section*{BetterWorking Word Publisher \\ Spinnaker \\ GEOS \\ \$39.95}

Word Publisher works in the GEOS environment and is compatible with geoPaint and geoFont. It supports nine fonts and six type styles per page. Editing features include center, right, and full justification; single- and doublespacing; tabs; headers; footers; pagination; and word-wrap; and the commands can be accessed by mouse. In the view mode the documents can be displayed as WYSIWYG. Files can be chained for longer documents, and multiple graphics can be placed on the same line. The program contains a 100,000-word spelling checker and supports more than 100 printers.

\section*{geoPublish}

Berkeley Softworks
GEOS
\(\$ 49.95\)
A full-featured desktop publishing program, geoPublish features a complete graphics-oriented draw program; headline, columns, and
graphics region layout; graphics options; the ability to import graphics from geoPaint; support for over 70 dot-matrix printers and all PostScript laser printers. The program can create documents up to 16 pages long; it has full-page and zoom display modes, supports over 80 GEOS-compatible fonts in point sizes ranging from 4 to 192, and can wrap text around graphics. The document text flows from page to page.

\section*{The Newsroom}

Springboard
\$49.95
Desktop publishers can use this program to create newsletters for family, clubs, school, or business. The Newsroom contains a word processor and over 600 pieces of clip art. Text wraps around any photos and graphics added to the composition. There are five fonts to use for entering text, and text can be printed out on most printers.

\section*{PaperClip Publisher \\ Electronic Arts \\ \(\$ 49.95\)}

PaperClip Publisher users can produce multiple-column page layouts for items including newsletters, fliers, price lists, menus, greeting cards, resumés, and brochures. The program supports various-sized documents of up to 50
pages. Other features include the ability to work outside a given document for temporarily holding text and graphics; a refreshing feature that automatically updates any altered part of a document; the ability to move articles page to page; and WYSIWYG display.

\section*{Personal Newsletter}

Softsync
GEOS
\$49.95
Designed for use with GEOS, Personal Newsletter includes two disks. The first, titled The Master, contains the program itself as well as sample newsletters and 70 pieces of clip art. The second disk, Clip Art, holds 200 pieces of art. Features of the program include an 80 column work screen, document preview, and up to 20 windows (for text and graphics) per single page. Personal News/etter accepts clip art from The Print Shop and digitized art, and it includes three utility programs that can be used to import and customize existing graphics.

\section*{Specialty Packages}

\section*{Award Maker Plus}

Baudville
\$39.95
Parents, teachers, coaches, and best friends can use this program to create a variety of customized awards, certificates, licenses, coupons, and other documents. Designers can choose the text style, personal message, border style and color, and hi-res pictures to add to hundreds of predesigned awards. The program supports class name files and includes gold-embossed press-on seals.

\section*{AwardWare}

\section*{Hi Tech Expressions \\ \$14.95}

Users can print traditional certificates, awards, licenses, signs, and announcements and create coupons, tickets, checks, stationery, memos, and other awards. There are 20 graphics, 20 borders, five fonts, five seals, and unlimited text borders from which to choose. The Commodore version also includes a version of the program for Atari computers on the flip side.

\section*{CardWare}

Hi Tech Expressions
\(\$ 9.95\)
People of all ages can print greeting cards for birthdays and special occasions. The cards can be personalized with name and age, and a variety of graphics and musical effects can be added. Graphics include a teddy bear, a rag doll, roses, a birthday cake, a toy train, and a village scene. Cards and greetings can be printed or sent on disk.

\section*{Certificate Maker \\ Springboard \\ \$39.95}

Personalized certificates can be created for all kinds of occasions at school, home, or work. There are over 200 certificates to choose from, and individual names and messages can be added to each. More than three dozen gold seals and stickers are also included to give the certificates some extra charm.

\section*{Create a Calendar}

\section*{Epyx}
\(\$ 29.95\)
Daily, weekly, monthly, and annual calendars can be designed with this program. Over 100 graphics, borders, and fonts are included, or images from Epyx Graphics Scrapbooks and The Print Shop can be imported. Notes and graphics can be added to any day, and regular events can be scheduled automatically. Users can call up any year from 1753 through 9999.


PartyWare from Hi Tech Expressions

\section*{HeartWare \\ Hi Tech Expressions \(\$ 9.95\)}

With this program, users can print greeting cards of friendship, love, and appreciation. Graphics include flowers, a rainbow, a butterfly, and more. The animation can be personalized with friendship greetings. The Commodore version also includes a version of the program for Atari computers on the flip side.

\section*{JingleDisk \\ Hi Tech Expressions \\ \(\$ 4.99\)}

This holiday card maker can help users print full-page graphics or folded cards for personalized season's greetings. Animated, musical stories can be added to each message. The program includes the disk-kaer option.

\section*{Love Note Maker}

Hi Tech Expressions
\$14.99
Love Note Maker contains 100 sheets of heart printer paper, 16 stickers, and a program for creating personalized love notes and animated friendship greetings. Graphics include birds in a nest, snails, love fish, nature scenes, a pond with a rainbow, a large heart with an arrow, and an underwater scene.

\section*{PartyWare \\ Hi Tech Expressions \\ \$14.95}

Users can print invitations, thank-you notes, and greeting cards for parties and other special occasions, or design their own party decorations. Other creations include banners, hats, place mats, animated cards, invitations, and
greetings on computer disks. The program contains a variety of graphics, greetings, and borders. Print utilities can generate 15 graphics, 15 graphic salutations, and ten borders. The program also has a database that can hold 60 names and addresses. The Commodore version includes a version of the program for Atari computers on the flip side.


\section*{PrintMaster Plus \\ Unison World \\ \(\$ 34.95\)}

This graphics program allows users to design and create banners, posters, stationery, cards, and calendars with their computer and a dot-matrix or laser printer. The program offers 11 borders, nine fonts, a drawing pad, a graphics editor, and over 100 pieces of art. Users can place the border and text, preview it, change it, add graphics, and preview it again before printing. Previously saved designs can also be edited. Additional graphics disks are available from Unison World. \(\triangleright\)


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- Simple Operation: Just press the button at any point and maks a complete backup of any' memory resident program to tape or disk
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\section*{FXIRA SHIPPING REQD.}

\section*{PrintPower}

Hi Tech Expressions
\$14.95
PrintPower allows users to create personalized greeting cards, invitations, multiline banners, tent cards, signs, posters, stationery, and fliers. Users can choose from horizontal or vertical formats, seven variations of six fonts, 40 border designs, and 60 graphic designs with free-form positioning. The program features line-by-line text editing and an onscreen template that lets the user visualize the item while it is being created. The graphics capabilities can be expanded by using Hi Tech's AwardWare. The Commodore version also includes a version of the program for Atari computers on the flip side.

\section*{The Print Shop}

\section*{Broderbund}
\$44.95
Cards, flyers, stationery, and signs can be created and printed using The Print Shop. There's an assortment of pictures, symbols, borders, backgrounds, and type fonts and sizes to select, and the graphics and text editors allow the user to make simple changes. The program prints to most Commodore-compatible printers and accepts keyboard, joystick, or Koalapad input. The package includes color paper and envelopes.

\section*{Sesame Street Print Kit \\ Hi Tech Expressions \\ \$14.99}

The Muppets are featured in this print program for the entire family. It can be used to design and print signs, posters, banners, cards, invitations, decorations, and books. Sixty Sesame Street Muppet graphics are included, along with 20 borders and seven typefaces. The program is available on a flippy disk for the IBM and Apple II or Atari and Commodore 64.

\section*{Graphics Support}

\section*{Art Gallery: American History Unison World}

PrintMaster Plus, The Print Shop \$24.95
Designed for use with PrintMaster Plus and other packages, this program contains over 300 graphics of major events and people in American history. Every state and president is depicted.

\section*{Art Gallery: Fantasy}

Unison World
PrintMaster Plus, The Print Shop \$24.95
A collection of 140 fantasy graphics, this program includes Amazons, dragons, trolls, treasures, and weapons. The
program can be used with other desktop publishing packages, also.


\section*{Art Gallery I}

Unison World
PrintMaster Plus, The Print Shop \$24.95
Over 140 graphics to use with desktop publishing programs are contained in this program. Themes include signs of the zodiac, major holidays, animals, office items, sports, and background patterns.

\section*{Art Gallery II \\ Unison World}

PrintMaster Plus, The Print Shop \$24.95
This supplemental program for PrintMaster Plus features graphic designs including international flags and symbols, ornamental letters, people, pets, and business art.

\section*{Certificate Library, Volume 1 \\ Springboard \\ Certificate Maker}
\$29.95
This program offers over 100 additional certificates to use with the Certificate Maker. There are 24 new borders and six dozen stickers.

\section*{Clip Art Collection, Volume 1}

Springboard
The Newsroom
\$29.95
A collection of over 600 pieces of clip art to use with The Newsroom, this selection features people, music, holidays, flowers, religious symbols, sports, and animals.

\section*{Clip Art Collection, Volume 2}

Springboard

\section*{The Newsroom}
\$39.95
This collection of clip art to use with The Newsroom features medical, day-care, realty, industry, office, shopping, travel, and other business-related graphics. Over 800 pieces of clip art are included.

Clip Art Collection, Volume 3
Springboard
The Newsroom

\section*{\$29.95}

This selection of clip art for The Newsroom offers over 600 sports and recreation pieces, including tennis, skydiving, baseball, fishing, soccer, track, and camping.

\section*{Graphics Expander, Volume 1 Springboard \\ The Print Shop \\ \$34.95}

The Expander includes over 300 graphics that can be used with The Print Shop to create banners, letterheads, cards, and signs. The program offers drawing and editing tools to let the user change the graphics or design new, original ones. Text can be added to the artwork, and hi-res pictures from other programs can be modified to use with The Print Shop.

\section*{Software Publisher Names and Addresses}

Baudville
5380 52nd St. SE
Grand Rapids, MI 49508
Berkeley Softworks
2150 Shattuck Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94704
Broderbund
17 Paul Dr.
San Rafael, CA 94903
Electronic Arts
1820 Gateway Dr.
San Mateo, CA 94404
Epyx
PO Box 8020
600 Galveston Rd.
Redwood City, CA 94063
Hi Tech Expressions
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New York, NY 10012
Softsync Software
162 Madison Ave.
New York, NY 10016
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\hline GEO Publish & \$29.95 \\
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\hline GEO Calc & \$29.95 \\
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\hline Printshop 64 ....................... \(\$ 25.95\) \\
\hline Ultima V ............................ \(\$ 34.95\) \\
\hline CENTRAL POINT \\
\hline Copy II 64/128 .................... \(\$ 19.95\) \\
\hline CMS \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{64 Accounting System ......... \(\$ 1119.95\)} \\
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\hline DIGITAL SOLUTIONS \\
\hline Pocket Writer Dictionary ....... \(\$ 11.95\) \\
\hline Pocket Writer II 64/128 ......... \(\$ 32.95\) \\
\hline SuperPak II 64/128 .............. \$57.95 \\
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\hline Fastload ............................ \(\$ 23.9\) \\
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MAGNAVOX 8702 - \(350 \times 330\) Resolution \\
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COMMODORE 1802C Color Monitor \(\qquad\) \$199
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\section*{C Commodore \({ }^{\text {B }}\) \\ 1541II}

51/4" DISK DRI
\(\$ 175\)


C= Commodore* 1764
256K Ram EXPANSION \$119
SOFTWARE


\author{
Anthony Bertram
}

Battle an onslaught of enemy vehicles in this graphically excellent arcade-style shoot-'em-up for the 64. Joystick required.
"Dear Mom and Dad: I'm stuck in the desert. Out of gas. Enemy tanks in front. Jeeps behind. Closing in all around, in fact. This is my last letter to you. Say goodbye to Fido for me. You're right, Mom; I should have been a surgeon."

You've said your goodbyes. Now it's time to take some of the enemy with you. "Tank Ambush" is a demanding action game that drops you into a tank that's short of fuel but loaded with ammunition. You can swivel a full 360 degrees and raise and lower your gun to hit the oncoming vehicles.

\section*{Getting Started}

Tank Ambush is written in machine language. Type it in with "MLX," the machine language entry program located elsewhere in this issue. The MLX prompts, and the values you should type in, are as follows:
Starting address: 0801
Ending address: 1500


Use your heavy artillery to take out the enemy in "Tank Ambush," an arcadeaction game.

When you've finished typing the data for Tank Ambush, save the program to tape or disk before exiting MLX. Although the program is written in machine language, you can load and run it as if it were written in BASIC.

To play, plug a joystick into port 2 and then load and run Tank

Ambush. You'll be asked to select among three levels of difficulty. Choose the level by pushing the joystick forward or pulling it back. Press the fire button to begin the game.

You're sitting in a tank. On the horizon you'll see the enemy approach. Raise your gun by pushing the joystick forward; lower it by pulling back. The elevation of the gun controls how far you shoot. Remember that the enemy is pressing in from all sides. Swivel the gun turret by pressing left or right on the joystick.

Pick off enemy soldiers one by one as they approach. If one gets close enough, you'll see his ammo exploding in front of your tank. You are almost constantly in grave dan-ger-swivel to find the closest soldier and do him in before he does you.

You have three lives. Your goal is to rack up as many points as you can before the final exchange of fire.

To pause the game, press SHIFT or SHIFT-LOCK.
See program listing on page 80.

\title{
The wait is over... but the excitement has just begun.
}

More than two years in the making, Warriors of Destiny sets the new standard for roleplaying games. No other game can offoryou as beautifully detailed a world or as exciting an adventure. Ultima \(\mathbf{V}\) is the game for all role-playing gamers: Warriors of Destiny will enchant the novice and challenge the expert.

\section*{Highlights of Ultima V}
- Powerful new combat and magic systems, increasing in sophistication as your skill increases.
- Over twice the graphic detail, animation and sound effects of earlier games.
- Hundreds of truly life-like people who can carry on complex conversations and interactions
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\author{
Dan Stephens
}

Be the first to "lock" the grid in this colorful strategy game for the 128.
"Gridloc" is a game of strategy and luck. To win, you must occupy a square in each row and column of the game's \(6 \times 6\) playfield before your computer opponent does. To make things more challenging, Gridloc allows up to four additional human or computer opponents.

\section*{Getting Started}

Gridloc is written entirely in BASIC. To prevent typing errors, use "The Automatic Proofreader" to enter the program. When you've finished typing, save a copy to disk.

To play Gridloc, simply load and run the program from \(40-\) column mode on the 128 . The program asks for the number of players. Enter a number \(1-5\). If you enter 1 , you'll play a game of one-on-one with the computer (there's always one computer player). Next, enter the name of each player. To add more computer players, enter COMPUTER as the player's name. If you enter COMPUTER for each


Outwit your opponents in this colorful strategy game.
player's name, the computer will play Gridloc against itself.

Gridloc's playing area consists of a \(6 \times 6\) grid of colored cells. Two windows appear to the right of the grid. The bottom one is the command window, where you enter your commands. The top window displays the game's movement dice. The movement dice are rolled before each player's turn. They de-
termine your legal moves (you can't move just anywhere). The computer outlines the area into which you can move.

To make a move, enter the column (1-6) and row (A-F) of the square you wish to occupy. You can move to any square within the selection area, even on top of another player's piece. In fact, by landing on your opponent's piece, you remove it, which is an excellent strat-egy-the computer won't hesitate to oust your pieces. You can tell to whom a piece belongs by its color and its number or letter. Pieces displaying a large 1 belong to player 1 , while pieces containing a large \(C\) belong to the built-in computer player.

The game ends when one of the players occupies a square in each row and column of the \(6 \times 6\) grid. The pieces do not have to be aligned as in tic-tac-toe. When the game ends, the winner is treated to a short victory song; then the computer asks if you wish to play again. Answer by pressing Y for yes or N for no.
See program listing on page 81.

\section*{Whellolnster Areadehfu} Colmes homel


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- Commodore 64C Computer
- Excel FSD-2 Disk Drive
- Star NX1000C Commod
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100\% Commodore 64C drive compatible. this Excelerator Plus disk drive is quieter, smarter, faster, and more reliable than the 1541 and 1541C.

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Running at \(4.77 / 10 \mathrm{MHz}\)
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\section*{Starter System}

Commodore 64C
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- 64K RAM
- Serial Port
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Smarter, faster, and more reliable than the 1541 and 1541 C

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- 1-Year Warranty (choice of green or amber monitor)

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\section*{Ocean Ranger}

Scanning the instruments, you verify the Ocean Ranger's vital signs: speed, 34 knots; bearing, 075 degrees; radar, clear; weapons systems, all operational; Sea Sparrow and Harpoon missiles, 76 mm cannon shells, and depth charges, supplies ample.

The Ocean Ranger, one of the most sophisticated fighting ships ever built, is battle ready. You watch the horizon rise and fall over the bow as you recall the briefing that warned of enemy submarines and Soviet-made MiGs.

As if triggered by the thought, a warning buzzer sounds. Press a key and TADS identifies a target: submarine off the port bow. Click another key to select a depth charge. The computer has located the sub and is tracking its course. Wait for the sub to get within range . . . wait. . . .

Fire!
Instantly TADS switches to a second sub. Wait . . . wait. . . .

Another warning buzzer! A trio of incoming MiGs.

Fire depth charge!
Select Sea Sparrow-launch!
The buzzer still blares as the first MiG explodes. The computer is already tracking the second MiG and indicates it is too close for the Sea Sparrow. Switch to 76 mm cannon.

\section*{Open fire!}

The staccato of the cannon hasn't silenced the buzzer. Two more MiGs approaching from starboard this time and several enemy warships to port.

A trap!
The horizon tilts as you call for a hard turn to starboard and increase speed to 45 knots. Spray envelopes the bridge. Select a Harpoon missile to attack the nearest ship.

Fire!
MiGs swarming like killer bees ... warning buzzer . . . target on the threatboard!

Fire!
Another alarm sounds in the background, but your mind puzzles over this unfamiliar ring.
"Honey, it's for you!"
You sigh and issue another order before reaching for the telephone. The computer screen flashes: "The war is on hold, sir!"

The Ocean Ranger is "a frigatesized foilborne missile ship . . . capable of simultaneously tracking, engaging, and destroying numerous dissimilar targets," according to the manual. What it doesn't say is that this is one of the easiest-to-learn, most realistic, enthralling simulations afloat.

Any simulation that can be taken on a maiden voyage with only verbal directions from a seasoned player is already a league ahead of any competitor, in our estimation. It was this that caused Robin, who had never played a simulation before, to take command one evening.

Not that Ocean Ranger is easy. Far from it. Its 16 levels of play offer challenges ranging from comfortably secure to sweaty-palmed frantic. (There are reasons why some captains are killed in action and still others are POWs!)


Your adventure begins with a trip to Administration to set up your Personnel File. Select your level of service and theater of action, two factors that determine difficulty. There are four choices for each, ranging from basic training to covert action in such diverse military theaters as the Bering Sea and the Persian Gulf. This is where you also learn how to earn various medals and decorations.

The next stop is your top-secret briefing where you view a slide presentation and receive primary and secondary missions and a home base. Next, proceed to the ship's stores to outfit your vessel with offensive and defensive weapons and fuel. Finally, you are piped aboard ship to take the bridge.

From the bridge you command views fore and aft, starboard and port. Charts and displays are at your fingertips to keep you informed of such things as current coordinate location, weapon readiness, fuel consumption, and so on.


Of prime importance is TADS, the ship's Target Acquisition and Designation System, or target identifier. This identifies a target so you may decide on the appropriate action. When the correct weapon is selected, sights automatically lock on the target. Fire when the target is in range and you are almost sure of a hit. The vessel is controlled by the joystick, while weapons are deployed and information is recalled via the keyboard.

Now you are ready to weigh anchor and set out on your mission. You may be shot at by MiGs, be fired upon by enemy vessels, encounter treacherous submarines, be forced to thread your way through mine-infested waters, or any combination thereof. As in any war, your mission is to destroy your target and return to port with as little damage to your ship and crew as possible. If there is damage, you may have to anchor and spend time on repairs.

Upon arrival in home port, report for a debriefing. If your mission was successful, you may receive a medal or even a laudatory reception from family and friends. Any commendation or recognition of service is appended to your personnel record. You begin your command as a Lieutenant with an ultimate goal of making Admiral within 20 years of service.

It's hard to isolate features of this program for enumeration. Ocean Ranger is good on every count: top-notch graphics, digitized voice effects, realistic battle effects, and some absolutely terrific details. The movement of the horizon, MiGs, changing sky color, engine noise, static screens, and animated graphics are all outstanding.

This is not a sharpshooter's game; TADS takes care of that. It is more a strategist's game-deploying the right

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October-The Tomb, Cabby, Quiz Master, Vocab Builder, First Aid, VIC Music Tutor, Turtle Graphics Interpreter

\section*{1985}

August-Mixing Text and Hi-Res Graphics, Disk Backup, Code Cruncher, Hi-Res Toolbox December-Whirlybird, Dragon's Den, Graphics Construction Set, SpeedCheck, Disk File Archiver

\section*{1986}

February-Lexitron, Snapshot, 128 Memory Map, Disk Editor, Custom Labels April-Turbo Copy, CP/M on the 128, Directory Filer, 128 Windows, Input Windows May-Arcade Baseball, Vampyre Hunter, Klondike, Super Synth, Word Counter June-Solarpix, Quick Key, Fontmaker, Help Screens, 64 AutoBoot Maker
July -Saloon Shootout, Budget Planner, Math Worksheet, Sound Designer 128, CP/M Public Domain Software
August-Address Cataloger, TurboDisk 64, TurboDisk 128, Boldface Print, 128 Sprite Rotator
September-Ultrafont + , Video Jigsaw, Window Wizard, Fast File Copier, 80-Column Character Editor, DOS Window October-Pig§ for Bucks, Ringside Karate, Menu System, 128 Sound \& Music (Pt. 1) November-Fill-64, 128 Keywords, 1526 Underliner, Turbo Format, 128 Sound \& Music (Pt. 2) December-Q-Bird, Moon Rescue, The Animals' Show (128), Sprite Locater, Bar Charter, 128 Quicksort, 128 Sound \& Music (Pt. 3)

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April-Omicron, Music Improvisor, Print Shop to GEOS, TurboSave 128, TurboSave 64, Countdown Timer
May-SpeedScript 3.0, Powerball, Cassette Sleeve Maker, No-SYS Loader, Fast Boot, Gameports
June-Bingo, Fraction Practice, Free-Form Filer, Disk Vacuum, Hi-Res Graphics on the 128
July-Basketball Sam \& Ed, Calendar Maker, Crash Prevention, 128 Graph Designer, GEOS File Storage, Text Framer August-Bounty Hunter, Sprite Magic, Sprite Stamp, 80 -Column Sector Editor (128), Relative Files
September-Sub Attack, Exercise Pacer, Screen Maker, Impossible Scroll, Video Slide Show, 80-Column Magic
October-SpeedScript 128, Chopper Pilot, Stars: A Simulation of the Heavens, Directory Magic, Font Printer, Animator 64

November-Litterbug, Sketch Pad, Poster Printer, Renumber 64, Accessing the 128's 80-Column Screen
December-Crossroads, Snake Pit, Word Find, Animal Match, Disk Rapid Transit, PrintScreen, GeoTrash Restorer

\section*{1988}

January-How to Buy a Modem, Buyer's Guide to Modems, Needlework Graphics Editor, Tile Paint, Sound Manager February - Buyer's Guide to Graphics Programs, Easy Load, Turbo SpeedScript, Fast 64 Mode for the 128
March-CP/M Software for the 128 (Pt. 1), XPressCard 128, ML Cloner, Big Screen, Color Lister
April-CP/M Software for the 128 (Pt. 2), 3-D Speedway, SpeedFile 64, Ramdisk 128, Mirrors
May-Networking the 64, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 1), Treasure Diver, MOBMaker, 128 Math Graphics, 1541 Speed \& Alignment Tester
June-Buyer's Guide to Printers, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 2), Arcade Volleyball, Excelfont-80 (128), Graphics Wedge July-Hard Disk Drives for the 64/128, Civil War on Disk, Quick Save, Error Analyzer, SYS Stamper
August-MIDI Made Simple, Buyer's Guide to Music Software, Cribbage (128), 128 Shell Booter, 3-D Sprites, Zoom
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October-Commodore Goes Back to School, Buyer's Guide to Preschool Software, Scorpion II, 64 Compressor, SpeedPrint, Speed Columns, 128 Text Sorter
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\section*{Sporting News Baseball}

Take me out to the ball game, but if that's not possible, bring the ball game into the house and put it on my computer.

Baseball fans have been well supported by computer simulations for almost as long as computer games have been around. SSI's early Computer Baseball set the standard for statisticsoriented games, while Gamestar's Star League Baseball took over from Intellivision's Major League Baseball as the leading arcade version of the sport. Since
then, designers have been constantly reinventing the computer ball field, with SubLogic's Pure-Stat Baseball, Epyx's World's Greatest Baseball Game, Accolade's Hardball, and Electronic Arts' Earl Weaver Baseball, among several games vying for top spot.

Now comes Sporting News Baseball, Epyx's second effort at the perfect blend of arcade and statistics games. Sanctioned by Major League Baseball, The Sporting News, and the New York Mets all-star catcher Gary Carter, this game promises much. The good news is that it does everything it was designed to do. The bad news, however, is that it should have been designed to do a little more.

You can play against the computer or a human opponent, or set the computer to play itself. Set the lineup yourself or have the computer do it for you. If you want to beef up your team, choose members from a list of 150 Hall of Fame players. Try building your own team from the Hall of Famers and set them against last year's World Series winners.

The game uses a limited number of statistics. Pitchers are given a batting average and an earned run average. Fielders have a batting average and a fielding percentage. These are the most important stats available for baseball players, but others would be useful, especially for drafting teams and trading players.

After selecting a team, a starting

pitcher, and a batting lineup (or having the computer do these for you), the home team takes the field and the game begins. The pitching screen is one of Sporting News Baseball's greatest strengths. A large window in the lower middle of the screen shows the field from the catcher's viewpoint: The pitcher is on the mound, and the batter stands in the appropriate batting box. To the left of this screen, balls, strikes, and outs are clearly shown. To the right, boxes show the batter's name and average, the pitcher and his ERA stats, and-a very useful touch-the number of pitches the pitcher has thrown. The on-deck batter is not shown.

Across the top of the screen is the line score, including hits and errors. Below this box is a series of three windows, showing, from left to right, third,


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second, and first base. When runners are on base, their moves are instantly visible in these screens. The intent of the screen design is to give the players a view of the important playing areas, without sacrificing pitching detail by showing the whole field as one graphic. It's a strong idea, and for the most part it works well.

After the pitcher chooses a pitch, the batter takes a practice swing. The pitcher throws, the ball approaches the plate, and the batter pushes the joystick's fire button to swing. Swing high, low, inside, or outside, depending on how you direct the joystick. Take the pitch, if you think it's a ball.

The batting game has some very good features. Steals are controlled by the joystick and fire button, and individual base runners may be controlled separately. Bunting is also controlled by the joystick. There's even a command to have the batter bunt while the lead runner steals. Also included is a fake, to make a human opponent think you have a play on.

The pitching game provides four pitches: fastball, change-up, curve, and slider. You choose a pitch by moving the joystick in one of four directions (a fastball is down, for instance). Then, by holding the joystick in one of the eight directions, direct the ball to the area you want it to go. It is possible, in this way, to simulate the sweeping curves that southpaws throw against lefthanded batters or the inside fastballs popular on an 0-2 count.

Fielding is similar to that of most computer baseball games. Holding the handle to the right and pushing the fire button throws the ball to first base, holding it left throws to third base, and so on. In Sporting News Baseball, pushing the fire button while the joystick is in the neutral position throws the ball to the cutoff man, who relays it to the proper base. From the outfield, it is often much faster to get the ball to the correct base by throwing to the cutoff player first.

Repositioning fielders lets you place infielders and/or outfielders in specific locations for the current bat-ter-an excellent idea, but the procedure is too clumsy to use frequently. With the joystick, maneuver a white cursor over the fielder you want to move, press the fire button, move the player where you want him, and again press the fire button to drop him off. This is fine for one fielder, perhaps, but moving the entire outfield, or both infield and outfield, takes a considerable amount of time. In other games, selecting a command to bring the infield in, put it at double-play depth, or shift the outfield left, serves much the same purpose without the inconvenience.

You can use pinch hitters (but not
pinch runners), and you can replace your pitcher with a reliever. Unfortunately, warming up a reliever is not necessary, which takes some of the strategy out of the game. You may save a current game to disk at any time. Maximum game length is 18 innings, after which the game is stopped because of a curfew. At the end of each game, a screen of statistics appears.

Sporting News Baseball occupies a curious position in the realm of Commodore 64 baseball games. It is not as detailed statistically as Computer Baseball or Pure-Stat Baseball, nor does it offer quite the pitching excellence of Hardball or the base-running fun of Star League Baseball. It will not cause Amiga owners to give up Earl Weaver Baseball, which is superior in all but the baserunning aspects. It is much better from all standpoints than The World's Greatest Baseball Game, and, as a two-player game, Sporting News Baseball is extremely well produced.

The problems it has occur in execution. The game plays slowly, and the batter's practice swing soon becomes exasperating. Joystick response in the fielding game is sluggish at times, and the base-running game could be a bit smoother, especially with extra-base hits. Still, the multipart screen display is well designed, and the game's complexity is high enough to keep even diehards reasonably happy. The game's real strength becomes evident on long Saturday afternoons in winter when three or four people who know how to wield a joystick get together for multiplayer tournament action. The game could do a little more than it does, but, what it does, it does very well.
-Neil Randall
Sporting News Baseball
Epyx
P.O. Box 8020

600 Galveston Dr.
Redwood City, CA 94063
\$39.95

\section*{JiffyDOS}

Commodore disk drives, especially the 1541, are notoriously slow and difficult to access. In the past two years, however, a plethora of accelerator/DOS hardware accessories has flooded the market in an effort to speed things up. I like one called JiffyDOS.

Accelerators can be very confusing, even to seasoned Commodore enthusiasts. Let's first try to make some sense of the different methods.

There are three major types of addons: cartridges, serial bus ROM replacements, and parallel bus ROM replacements. Cartridges are the most popular because they are the least expensive
and easiest to install, and they offer the widest range of extras. You can plug them into any 64 or 128. (Only one cartridge, to my knowledge, works in native 128 mode.)

Among the many added features are freezers/backups, hi-res screen dumps, disk and single-file copiers, monitors (including disk drive monitors), and predefined function keys. Some offer BASIC extensions, such as toolkit commands, and others function with more than one kind of disk drive.

Cartridges, though, have disadvantages, too. They tie up the expansion port and do not permit memory expansion or the simultaneous use of other cartridges. You can achieve considerable acceleration with cartridges, but not as much as you can with other methods. Many cartridges speed only load operations, leaving important disk functions, such as saving, validating, and formatting, at their normal slow speed. Perhaps most importantly, cartridge accelerators work only on program files. Many files, such as those used by word processors, databases, and spreadsheets, are sequential. Cartridges don't accelerate these at all. Most cartridges are priced in the \(\$ 30\) \(\$ 70\) range.

Serial and parallel ROM replacement methods require some internal installation, usually in both the computer and the disk drive. Although installation is straightforward, documentation is good, and user risk is low, mechanically uninclined computerists may shy away from tinkering inside their machines. Assembly takes about two hours, and the change is semipermanent.

Serial ROM replacement is preferable to other methods in that it leaves all connectors free. The expansion port is open for other cartridges or memory expansion, and the user port can accept a modem. Compared to cartridges, ROM replacement has additional advantages. There is an overall speed increase; all disk functions are accelerated; there is considerably less program/hardware incompatibility; and all file types share in the speed increase. Of course, ROM replacement offers few, if any, cartridge extras.

With respect to portability, serial ROM is a little better than parallel. There is no extra connecting-cable between the CPU and disk drive to unplug, wind up, or get in the way. Serial ROM replacements run in the \(\$ 50-\$ 80\) range.

Be aware that a ROM replacement chip for only the computer and not the drive is the equivalent of a simple cartridge. Though less expensive than cartridges, these chips require installation and cannot be used with different machines. Their smaller capacity greatly restricts any extras. Slower speeds and restriction to program files also make
them similar to cartridges.
If you are interested in blinding speed for all functions and all file types, the parallel bus ROM replacement (computer and drive) is for you-if cost is no object. At \(\$ 100-\$ 200\), this method can cost several times the serial option. Aside from the required connecting cable (which precludes concurrent modem usage), speed and price are the only significant differences between the two replacement types. Paralled ROM replacement is currently available only from overseas sources and for the 1541 disk drive. One word of warning: If the system does not replace the disk drive ROM as well as the computer Kernal, performance will be no better than (if as good as) a serial ROM replacement.

\section*{Dependable and}
reasonably priced,
JiffyDOS greatly speeds
up disk access.

Enter JiffyDOS from Creative Micro Designs. JiffyDOS employs the serial bus ROM replacement variety for both CPU and disk drive. It sells for \(\$ 49.95\) for the 64 version and \(\$ 59.95\) for the 128 . The extra cost for JiffyDOS/128 is more than justified; you get an extra ROM-one for 64 mode and one for native 128 mode. I tested JiffyDOS/128 with a 1541 disk drive and experienced no problems.

JiffyDOS is available for all models of 64, SX64, and 128 , as well as every type of disk drive: \(1541,1571,1581\), and most compatibles. For multipledrive systems, additional ROMs are available for \(\$ 24.95\). CPUs and disk drives can be freely mixed and matched; any computer ROM will work with any drive ROM or combination of drives. Third-party compatible drives for which ROMs are currently available are FSD-1, FSD-2, Excel 2001, Enhancer 2000, Blue Chip, and Swan. The MSD-1 and MSD- 2 versions are expected shortly. Instructions are specific to your computer and drive; specify your particular hardware configuration when ordering.

Installation is the simplest I have encountered. For all three JiffyDOS/128 ROMs, the mini-circuit boards are barely larger than the chips themselves. Simply pry the three ICs from their sockets and insert the new miniboards. Instructions and illustrations are excellent. Model differences in 1541 circuit boards are given special attention. (There are four types.) The substitute boards are so small that, unlike
other products, they do not interfere with replacement of RF shields on either computer or drive.

JiffyDOS sports many fine features. Not the least of these are active company support and a money-back compatibility guarantee. If you find incompatible software or hardware, return JiffyDOS for a full refund. Creative Micro Designs admits that a few newer heavily copy-protected programs won't load. For these, there is the JiffyDOS on/off switch mounted on the computer and drive. (Only the 1541 drive requires a switch; mode selection is automatic with the 1571 and 1581.) Another unique feature: JiffyDOS can be switched in or out with power on. For some programs, this may permit turbo data-file access even when the original software won't fast-load.

Another real plus is the documentation. This well-produced booklet is among the most readable and error-free I've seen. It contains little jargon-just well-organized, useful facts. Particularly informative is the extensive commentary on how to get maximum speed out of JiffyDOS.

JiffyDOS has a particularly well-thought-out scheme of preprogrammed function keys. The definitions are switched out automatically during program execution to avoid possible interference, and they can be defeated or recalled at any time. They are designed to work in conjunction with a directory list to the screen. This greatly facilitates many disk operations, including file deletions.

Standard DOS Wedge syntax is followed, and 14 new commands have been added. These include the ability to list text files or BASIC programs directly from disk to screen or printer, dump screen to printer, lock/unlock files, unnew, and load and run ML programs in three different ways. On JiffyDOS/64, you can also disable/enable 1541 head rattle.

In addition, all commands can be used in program mode as well as in direct mode, and commands can be chained. String variables are allowed in command statements within BASIC. This facilitates the writing of utility programs that incorporate the JiffyDOS wedge.

One of JiffyDOS's many applications is in the musical area of MIDIwhere the 64 or 128 exchanges data with digital synthesizers and drum machines. Since MIDI interfaces plug into the expansion port, and since MIDI data (sequencer and librarian files) are stored in sequential format, it is not possible to use cartridge accelerators. This makes JiffyDOS the lowest-cost method of accelerating MIDI files under conditions-such as in live per-formance-where loading time is a cru-
cial factor.
In short, JiffyDOS is a dependable, reasonably priced product that greatly facilitates and speeds up disk access. It is highly software-compatible and is available in a multitude of computer/ drive configurations. I particularly recommend it to those needing an expanded, user-friendly DOS Wedge and considerably faster data file communication within programs. For MIDI applications, databases, word processors, and spreadsheets, you'll save a lot of time and frustration.
-Art Hunkins

\section*{JiffyDOS}

Creative Micro Designs
P.O. Box 646

50 Industrial Dr.
East Longmeadow, MA 01095
JiffyDOS/128, \$59.95
JiffyDOS/64, \$49.95
Extra drive ROMs, \(\$ 24.95\)

\section*{Quick Brown Box}

Here's a product that's easy to introduce in a few words. Quick Brown Box is a cartridge that is available with either \(16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}\), or 64 K of batterybacked RAM. A simple slide switch selects either 64 or 128 mode and adapts via software to either machine. The shelf life of the internal three-volt lithium battery is ten years.

Basically, QBB allows you to create your own RAM cartridges, containing any number of instantly available BASIC or machine language programs. The 32 K QBB stores as many as 128 blocks; the 64 K version, 255 blocks. A cartridge directory of up to 30 entries is accessible at the press of a key, and any program can be designated to autorun at power-up or reset (the cartridge contains its own reset button). QBB also provides autoboot capability for a disk drive, running the first program on disk.

Perhaps the most intriguing use for QBB is as a ramdisk in dedicated computer applications. Any program in QBB can be started automatically or accessed manually with a minimum of effort and delay. To list the box directory on a 64 , press RESTORE; on the 128 , press RUN/STOP and RESTORE. Any program already in memory remains intact. To run a program from this directory, type an asterisk (*) plus a one- or two-letter directory ID and press RETURN. Alternately, cursor up to the directory listing and press RETURN. In less than a second, the program is running.

The only major limitation is that QBB presently stores only program files. The upper 16 K of the 32 K and 64 K versions can be set aside as a ramdisk. A natural use for this area is the storage of sequential data files. The ramdisk op-
tion, which must be specified during initialization, permits the programmer to store updates quickly and easily. Programs saved in this way are immune to system crashes.

With ramdisk, you can save programs directly to QBB. (An optional SAVE/REPLACE feature adds further convenience.) If you do not specify ramdisk, you must first save your file to disk and then load it to the QBB with a separate Manager program.

Quick Brown Box is particularly useful with productivity softwareword processors, databases, and spreadsheets. My review cartridge was loaded with a copy of SpeedScript. It is tempting to imagine a QBB loaded with available SpeedScript utilities and the upper 16 K as a ramdisk for the most recent versions of current text files. File updates could easily be saved with a few keystrokes, protecting text from possible system failure.

Here's a natural and
welcome extension to the
64 and 128.

Once saved to disk, entire boxes can be reloaded easily. The contents of a box take only a minute or so to reload since an efficient turbo is embedded in the loader routine. Loading is also compatible with serial and parallel ROM-replacement accelerators-not cartridges.

Programs for the 64 and 128 cannot be mixed in the same box; a box is either a 64 box or a 128 box. Although a single 64 loader program replaces box contents, each mode has its own Manager program. Managers are the heart of QBB software and the means to creating and altering box contents. This is where you initialize boxes, set aside ramdisk space, load and delete program files, assign two-letter box directory IDs, and designate programs to autostart. You may also partition QBB for special applications. Partitioning sets aside a portion of the box for direct programming by the user. This advanced option is explained in considerable detail in the manual.

For reasons of compatibility, the Managers themselves do not contain fast-load and fast-save routines. (Boxes can take from two to three minutes to save.) QBB software is compatible with accelerator ROM replacement systems, such as JiffyDOS and DolphinDOS. While the QBB box loader program supersedes the ROM fast load, all other turbo functions of these ROMs work normally. DOS wedges that typically accompany these ROM replacements are another matter.

Compatibility with QBB software, which uses its own wedge to access cartridge files, is spotty. While DolphinDOS sports about 90 -percent compatibility, JiffyDOS is mostly incompatible. Wedge coexistence is important because of the lack of disk support within QBB Managers. Managers do not include options such as scratch, format, and validate. Without this support, some kind of DOS wedge is virtually essential. I am happy to report that the QBB programmer is currently working on a fix for the JiffyDOS incompatibility problem.

The QBB directory is quite different from a disk directory. One idiosyncrasy is that deleted files cannot be replaced in the same directory position. When a program is deleted, all other directory entries move up one position. Anything added always goes to the bottom.

As noted, QBB's documentation, though often technical, is excellent and thorough. (Contents need updating, however, since the autostart code is no longer as described.) Extensive instructions are given for advanced users on how to program the cartridge directly in either 64 or 128 mode. If you have ever wished to program your own autostart cartridge, this is your chance.

For 64 users, QBB software includes a version of Jim Butterfield's "Supermon+." The QBB is compatible with RAM-expansion units as well as cartridge expanders. (The documentation covers both of these, and it also offers a welcome section on troubleshooting.) A checksum program is included to guarantee the integrity of box contents. This program should be run immediately upon receipt of the Box to ensure the RAM contents are unchanged from the factory.

Quick Brown Box represents a whole new way of working with Commodore 64 s and 128 s . If you intend to work more than casually with it, you'll want to obtain the separate utility disk, which contains a variety of very useful public domain programs. Contents include updated 64 and 128 Managers, UNNEW and KILL commands, Basic Aid programs, copying and typewriter routines, screen dumps, fast load, save, and format routines, a terminal program, and CP/M RAMDOS utilities. Also included is a well-designed Rolo-dex/memo-book file program.

In regard to additional productivity software designed for QBB, I should mention two packages. First is the 128 CP/M ramdisk application QDisk, from Herne Data Systems of Toronto, which sells for \(\$ 9.95\). QDisk turns QBB into the equivalent of one or two \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) drives in either 64 or 128 mode. At power failure or computer shutdown, the QDisk/ QBB combination doesn't lose its contents, unlike the 1700/1750 RAM ex-


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\section*{FED UP WITH SYNTAX ERRORS?}

pansion units. Second is Ultraterm, a terminal program currently undergoing beta testing.

Well-designed software, thorough documentation, and generous user support make Quick Brown Box a fine product. For many applications, including productivity and education, this is a natural and welcome extension to the 64 and 128. In ease and speed of access for semidedicated operations, it can be superior to a disk drive and, in some cases, can substitute for one. Like GEOS, QBB may well prolong the useful life of the 64 and 128 for years to come.
-Art Hunkins
Quick Brown Box
Brown Boxes
26 Concord Rd.
Bedford, MA 01730
64K-\$129
32K-\$99
16 K - \(\$ 69\)
Utility disk-\$6
(Ed. note: At a recent World of Commodore Show, Barbara Mintz of Brown Boxes told us that QBB is compatible with the Commodore RAM expanders. She also noted that the 16 K version may be unavailable in the near future because of the overwhelming customer preference for the 32 K and 64 K versions.)

\section*{Sesame Street Learning Library, Volume I}

Sunny days, chasing the clouds away On my way to where the air is sweet. Can you tell me how to get,
How to get to Sesame Street?
These words, and their upbeat tune, are familiar to just about every child or parent in TV-land. Big Bird, Ernie, Bert, Grover, and all the other Sesame Street characters have successfully made the transition to toys, books, and various educational materials. So it should come as no surprise that they've found a home in the world of computers, as well.

In fact, you already may have seen the three programs included in Volume I of the Sesame Street Learning Library: Astro-Grover, Ernie's Magic Shapes, and Big Bird's Special Delivery. They've been available separately for some time, but now Hi Tech Expressions has bundled the three programs into one convenient package for curious three- to six-yearolds.

First, Ernie's Magic Shapes. Here's Magician Ernie onstage with his wand and hat, pulling shapes out of thin air for children to match. Some levels show a single basic shape, while other levels present pictures consisting of
several small shapes. On the levels with picture shapes, the child builds an identical picture by choosing individual shapes that match the originals. This adds variety to the program and carries it beyond a simple matching game.

Next, Big Bird's Special Delivery. Big Bird and Little Bird have a package delivery service, but they need help in getting the right packages to the right stores. Children help by matching things up. In this natural sequel to Ernie's Magic Shapes, two levels allow for a game of exact matching or a game of classification.

And finally, Astro-Grover. Grover is all decked out in his space helmet, having fun with the Zips from Zap. Through counting, adding, and subtracting, children help the Zips build a city and get back to their mother ship. They even help Astro-Grover blast a spaceship into space. This program introduces simple addition and subtraction and is a fun way to improve a child's counting skills.

\section*{The approach here is to} entertain children while
educating them painlessly.

Each program makes good use of sound and color graphics to keep the child interested. The most successful program in this regard, Astro-Grover, includes a finely detailed drawing of Grover dancing to lively space music at the end of each completed round. In Ernie's Magic Shapes, Ernie rewards correct answers with a hopping bunny, and, in Big Bird's Special Delivery, Big Bird uses flashing lights and whistles. The higher the age level targeted by the program, the more sophisticated is its appearance. Each of the graphics is a faithful rendering of the Sesame Street characters. Toddlers easily recognize them, a situation that sometimes causes little ones to demand time with programs they can't quite handle. Of course, it also makes them that much more eager to learn.

The number of keys the child must use is kept to a minimum. No more than four keys are used, except in AstroGrover, which uses the number keys as well. (This version of Astro-Grover does away with the plastic overlay found in earlier editions. Instead, it uses the function keys and provides a small template for their use-a definite improvement.)

Basically, these programs make it as easy as possible for children to learn how to play. Their approach is to enter-
tain children so they'll play long enough to be painlessly educated.

So what makes the Sesame Street Learning Library package different from similar educational packages-besides getting three programs at once? The answer is the Learning Guide.

Many of us have a recurring problem when we buy software for our children: We don't know how to help them get the most out of it. Sometimes we set our children at the keyboard, boot the program, and just let them have at it. Other times, we set them on our laps and dictate each choice. Either of these methods can be the wrong way to handle things. The Children's Television Workshop, with its vast experience in the field of education, has provided a guidebook to help parents accompany their children along the sometimes bumpy path of computers and software.

The Learning Guide provides concrete suggestions for dealing with the difficulties that may come up in using the program. It also discusses activities a parent and child can do away from the computer to further develop the skills the program is building. This encourages the child, who in turn gets better at the game, which makes it even more rewarding for the child to play, which helps the child improve the skills even more, which . . . you get the idea.

When all is said and done, it's the Learning Guide that unifies the package and transforms it. The separate packages have always been excellent educational programs-and now that the packages have been combined with the Learning Guide, you can truly say that the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.
-David and Robin Minnick
Sesame Street Learning Library,
Volume 1
Hi Tech Expressions
584 Broadway
New York, NY 10012
\$24.95
COMPUTE!'s Gazette is looking for utilities, games, applications, educational programs, and tutorial articles. If you've created a program that you think other readers might enjoy or find useful, send it, on tape or disk, to:

\section*{Submissions Reviewer COMPUTE! Publications P.O. Box 5406 Greensboro, NC 27403}

Please enclose an SASE if you wish to have the materials returned. Articles are reviewed within four weeks of submission.

\title{
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}

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\begin{abstract}
Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore users? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We regret that, due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.
\end{abstract}

\section*{More on Moving BASIC}

I'm writing in regard to your answer to Darren Hembd's question on moving the start of BASIC in November "Feedback." All Mr. Hembd wanted to know was why he got a syntax error. Whoever answered his question gave a reply that was nothing but meaningless gibberish and double-talk to anyone just beginning to program. I would hate to ask this individual what time it was. He would probably tell me how to make a watch.

The correct answer is that the byte at the start of BASIC must be 0 . Therefore, when you move the start of BASIC, store a 0 just before the start location. So, when Mr. Hembd moved BASIC to 3072 by POKEing 44,12 , he should have followed with a POKE 12*256,0 or POKE 3072,0. Then his program would run.

Bernhardt Sandler Venice, CA

Please accept our apologies-we missed the forest for the trees.

The solution you've offered our readers is basically correct, but it needs a few slight modifications. First, you're assuming that the low byte of the start-of-BASIC pointer at location 43 is a 1 (its default value). BASIC text normally starts at location 2049 (256*8+1), and location 2048 contains a O. If BASIC has been moved previously, this may no longer be the case. To be on the safe side, then, POKE a 1 into location 43. Second,

BASIC's other pointers should be reset after adjusting the start-of-BASIC pointer. To do this, execute a NEW command following the POKEs.

So, the complete command sequence to move the BASIC program to 3072 is
POKE44,12:POKE43,1:POKE12*256,0: NEW

\section*{Short-Order Words}

I recently purchased a commercial disk called The Writer by Spinnaker. On the front of the disk is the word processor, and on the back of the disk is the dictionary sequential file and a spell-checking program which contains a 100,000 -word (I repeat: 100,000 !) spelling checker. The sequential file uses 637 blocks.

My question is this: How is it possible for 637 blocks to contain 100,000 words? Please explain.

Frederick J. Carleton Metairie, LA

A good question. Since a block can contain a maximum of 254 bytes of data, it would seem that a 637-block file could hold only 161,798 characters. If we assume that the average English word is five characters long (a historical approximation often used by typing teachers), it would seem that a file that long could only hold about 32,000 words.

However, a dictionary has a unique property-it's in alphabetical order. We can use this property to compress the dictionary file. Here's part of a dictionary:
cab cabal cabala caballero cabana
That list is 33 characters long. Now, we'll compress the list by indicating how many letters each word has in common with the preceding word.

\section*{cab3al5a4llero4na}

Only 17 characters! Read it like this: cab, 3 letters from cab plus al-cabal, 5 letters from cabal plus a-cabala, 4 letters from cabala plus llero-ca-
ballero, 4 letters from caballero plus na-cabana.

Other savings take place when you consider that there are only 26 characters in the alphabet. Twentysix letters can be expressed in six bits. Since a byte holds eight bits, we can save two bits per letter if we pack the bits in six-bit groups.

\section*{Using MLX}

Is there any possible way I could use the Commodore 64 version of "MLX" to enter a Plus/4 machine language program? If so, please tell me the modifications I need to make to MLX.

\section*{Martin George Hamilton, IL}

There are currently two versions of "MLX" that appear regularly in \(\mathrm{Ga}-\) zette: one for the 64, the other for the 128. These programs are designed to ease the task of entering machine language (ML) programs on their respective machines. MLX for the 64 lets you enter 64 machine language programs on a 64; the 128 version allows you to enter 128 ML programs on a 128.

In order to use MLX to type in a machine language program, the listing for the program must be in MLX format. An MLX listing-several can be found in the back of any Gazetteis in hexadecimal notation. Each line in such a listing contains an address, eight data bytes, and a checksum byte. These listings are created by our own in-house lister program. The lister converts a 64 machine language program to a 64 MLX listing or a 128 ML program to a 128 MLX listing.

Now, to address your question. It's true that we could modify the MLX program so it would run on the Plus/4. But this wouldn't do you any good unless we also provided you with MLX listings for Plus/4 machine language programs. A Plus/4 MLX wouldn't convert a 64 or 128 machine language program to a

\section*{Commodore Users Unite} This year Commodore users like you came together on GEnie" to get their Commodore questions answered by experts, their Commodore games won, their Commodore systems updated and their online Commodore opinions confirmed, researched, and applauded 862,391 times.


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Plus/4 ML program. For example, if you entered a 64 MLX listing with this Plus/4 MLX, you'd still end up with a 64 machine language program. And since the instructions and addresses within this program would be specific to the 64, it's very unlikely it would run on the Plus/4. It would be like installing a Ford transmission in a GM car and expecting the car to run.

Currently, only a few ML programs for the Plus/4 appear in our magazine. And those that do are generally short enough to be entered without much trouble using a BASIC loader. On this basis then, we probably won't publish a Plus/4 MLX anytime soon.

\section*{ML Memory Move}

Can you show me how to do the following in machine language?
FOR I=40960 TO 49151:POKE I,PEEK (I):NEXT I

Brad Ogden
Des Moines, IA
The line you've listed here copies BASIC ROM to the underlying RAM. Because it takes BASIC over a half a minute to execute the 8000 PEEKs and POKEs in this line, this is an ideal application for machine language. And the code is short-only 25 bytes.

This routine (shown boxed, below) relies on a technique known as zero-page indirect addressing. Locations 251 and 252 contain the base address of the memory that's being moved, and.\(Y\) serves as the offset to this address.

In this case, since you're POKEing the same address that you're PEEKing and you're moving an even chunk of memory, this is a relatively simple routine. Other types of memory-
moving routines-moving memory up and down or moving odd chunks of memory-require more sophistication. Most books on machine language include a discussion of these routines. For specific examples, see Machine Language Routines for the Commodore 64 and 128, from COMPUTE! Books.

The program below is a BASIC loader containing the above machine language routine in its DATA statements. To install the memory-moving routine, just run the loader. Then, when you're ready to move BASIC to the underlying RAM, type SYS 828.

10 FORI = 828TO852:READA:POKEI,A: NEXTI
20 DATA 169,0,133,251,160,160
30 DATA 132,252,160,0,162,32
40 DATA 177,251,145,251,200,208
50 DATA \(249,230,252,202,208,244,96\)

\section*{128 RAM Expansion}

I'm having problems STASHing and FETCHing BASIC programs on the 128's 1750 RAM Expansion Module. Can you tell me how to get the length of my program so I'll know how many bytes to stash? I've been using a starting address of 7169. Also, when I fetch the program back into memory, it hasn't used any memory when I type FRE(0), and if I press RETURN over a line number, the computer locks up. What am I doing wrong?

Nick C. Thomas
Asheville, NC
Before you attempt to stash your program, you need to know exactly where it's located in memory. Normally on the 128, the BASIC program resides at 7169. But if you've used the hi-res screen since the computer was turned on, it may be located at 16385. (The
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{BASIC} & \[
\begin{gathered}
=40960 \\
\text { LDA }
\end{gathered}
\] & \#<BASIC & ;Store BASIC interpreter address \\
\hline & STA & 251 & ;in zero page for indirect addressing \\
\hline & LDY & \#>BASIC & \\
\hline & STY & 252 & \\
\hline & LDY & \#0 & ;Use . Y as offset and zero it \\
\hline & LDX & \#32 & ;We're moving 32 pages ( \(32 \times 256=8 \mathrm{~K}\) ) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{LOOP} & LDA & (251), \(Y\) & ;Get byte from ROM using indirect addressing \\
\hline & STA & (251), Y & ;Store in underlying RAM at same address \\
\hline & INY & & ;Next byte \\
\hline & BNE & LOOP & ;Move 256 bytes \\
\hline & INC & 252 & ;Increase pointer high byte \\
\hline & DEX & & ;Next page \\
\hline & BNE & LOOP & ; Continue until \(X\) is 0 \\
\hline & RTS & & ;We're done-return to BASIC \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

GRAPHIC commands move BASIC text to 16385 and reserve locations 7168-16383 for the hi-res screen.) By executing a GRAPHIC CLR command, you can be certain of the program's location. If BASIC text has been moved up, this command will move it back to 7169 . In the process, it stores a zero byte in 7168 (as required by BASIC) and resets the start- and end-of-BASIC-program pointers.

After locating your program at 7169 with GRAPHIC CLR, you need to determine its length. To do this, subtract BASIC's starting address from the end-of-BASIC-program pointer at 4624:

\section*{?PEEK(4624) + PEEK(4625)*256-7169}

At the same time, record the values that are in location 4624 and 4625 for later use.

Now you're ready to stash your program. Suppose the program is 1000 bytes long and you want to store it in bank 1, location 0 of the expansion RAM. You'd execute the following line:

\section*{STASH 1000,7169,0,1}

Later, you could recall the program from the expander with

\section*{GRAPHIC CLR:FETCH 1000,7169,0,1}

Here, the GRAPHIC CLR command ensures that the start-of-BASIC-program pointer is at 7169 and that location 7168 contains a zero byte.

In your example, you typed ?FRE(0) at this point and found that it was unaffected by FETCH. FRE(0), on the 128, reports the number of bytes that are available for program storage. The FRE function determines this number by taking the difference between the top-of-BASIC pointer at 4626 and the end-of-BASIC-program pointer at 4624 . The reason this number remains unchanged after you recalled your program is because the end-of-BASIC-program pointer isn't updated by FETCH. It still contains a value based on a prior BASIC program (or possibly no program at all if you've just NEWed). And, when you press RETURN over a line, BASIC attempts to insert this line into the pro-gram-a process that relies on the end-of-BASIC-program pointer. With the pointer containing a meaningless value, the computer becomes confused and locks up. To prevent this, after you've FETCHed your program, reset the pointer. This can be done by POKEing the values you recorded before STASHing back into 4624 and 4625 .


Ever had a brilliant idea for an arcade game? If you had trouble translating your idea into a program, you'll want "The Great Arcade Machine." Use it to create games like pinball, Pac-Man, Space Invaders, or an infinite variety of others. Your imagination is the limit. For the 64.

Designing a game can take hours of machine language programming. A detailed knowledge of your computer's architecture is also required. Because the task is so daunting, many good game ideas never become a reality. Now there's "The Great Arcade Machine," a program that allows you to create games interactively.

Arcade Machine does the hard work-and at machine language speed. The net result is that a game that could take weeks to write in machine language can be created in a very short time. All you have to do is learn how to use and change Arcade Machine's parameters. Best of all, Arcade Machine adds 31 new
commands to BASIC, allowing you to control your game from BASIC.

\section*{Getting Started}

Program 1, "Arcade Machine," and Programs 3 and 4 are written entirely in machine language, so you'll need to use "MLX" to type them in. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values listed below.
Program 1:
Starting address: 0801
Ending address: 1BA8
Program 3:
Starting address: 30C0
Ending address: 3E7F

\section*{Program 4:}

Starting address: 7500
Ending address: 7897

After you've typed in the programs, you're ready to see what Arcade Machine can do. Plug a joystick into port 2; then load and run BOOT. Use the joystick to move the helicopter. You can shoot the saucers and drop bombs on the ship with the fire button, but watch out-colliding with a saucer is fatal, and the ship shoots back at you.

\section*{The Editor}

Arcade Machine features a built-in editor that allows you to design games on the fly. The editor has 18 windows that control sprite movement, sound, collisions, firing, and other details. The editor is activated by the command WINDOWS. Temporarily disregard the sprites on the screen and type WINDOWS. Arcade Machine's first window, the OPTIONS window, appears on the screen.

In the editor the fs and f1 keys. move you forward and backward through the windows, respectively. The f7 key halts all sprites and displays them at the bottom of the screen; f5 activates all sprites. Number keys \(0-7\) toggle sprites on and off individually. The cursor keys move your cursor inside Arcade Machine's windows. The + and - keys increment and decrement the highlighted value. The space bar is active on two windows (the SOUND and EXPLODE windows). Press the space bar on these windows.ta test a sound or explode a sprite. Pressing the RUN/ STOP key returns you to BASIC.

Arcade Machine has six basic options: JOYSTICK, COLLISIONS, REPLACE, BORDERS, RANDOM, and FIRE. Each of these options has one or more windows for changing parameters, but each option can be enabled or disabled from this window. Set an option to 0 to disable it or to 1 to enable it.

When the JOYSTICK option is enabled, you control sprite 0 with a joystick plugged into port 2. When COLLISIONS is enabled," 'Arcade Machine performs the action you've selected when two sprites touch. For example, Arcade Machine has been instructed to explode the ship when your bomb hits it.

When the REPLACE option is set to 1, Arcade Machine automatically replaces destroyed sprites. Use


The DEFINE SPRITES window lets you specify exactly how your sprite shapes will be animated.


The JOYSTICK FIRE window lets you control the actions which take place when the fire button is pressed.
this to create never-ending waves of attacking aliens. The sprites will stay inside a specified boundary when the BORDERS option is enabled; otherwise, they'll be free to move anywhere on the screen.

The RANDOM option controls whether enemy sprites move randomly. When RANDOM is enabled, enemy sprites appear to move in a random manner. Although their movement appears random, another window lets you decide precisely where they can change movement, how often, and in what direction. When FIRE is set to 0 , sprites cannot fire at each other. When it is set to 1 , sprites are free to blast each other. Other windows control the frequency, direction, and speed of each shot.

\section*{Displaying Sprites}

Before you move to the next winđow, make sure all options are enabled. If an option is disabled, changing parameters in one of its corresponding windows has no effect. This can be confusing when you are using the editor for the first time. After all options are enabled, press f3.

The next window is the DEFINE SPRITES window. This win-
dow has seven parameters: BLOCK, JIFFS, FRMES, COLOR, MODE, XSIZE, and YSIZE. BLOCK is the location of a 64 -byte section of memory containing the sprite's shape data. Since the VIC-II chip can address only 16 K of memory at one time, there are \(256(0-255)\) possible blocks for sprite data.

BLOCK, JIFFS, and FRMES are related to sprite animation. To achieve animation, a sprite is cycled through several different shapes. Each sprite's shape data is stored in consecutive blocks of memory. BLOCK is the location of the first shape definition, FRMES is the number of definitions the sprite should cycle through, and JIFFS is the time in jiffies between each change (a jiffy is \(1 / 60\) second). A sprite with JIFFS set to 0 does no cycling. Once these parameters have been set, Arcade Machine automatically animates the sprites for you. To examine the animation closer, press f 7 to disable the sprites. Set one of the saucers' JIFFS to 60 (one second between changes), and you'll see it slowly cycle through three different shapes.

Set a sprite's color with the COLOR parameter. MODE shifts the sprite in and out of multicolor mode. To double the size of the sprite horizontally or vertically, set XSIZE or YSIZE, respectively, to 1 .

Arcade Machine does not have a built-in sprite editor. Use one of the many sprite editors available, such as "Mob Maker," "Sprite Magic," or "Sprite Manager" (all from Gazette) to create your sprites. Later, you'll see how you can load sprite shape data into Arcade Machine using the DLOAD or CLOAD command.

\section*{Sounds}

The proper use of sound is important to any game. Actions such as dropping bombs, launching missiles, firing machine guns, and creating explosions are all enhanced by the proper use of sound. Arcade Machine allows you to create interesting sounds in the next window, the SOUND window.

Arcade Machine allows you to define up to eight different sounds. To change a sound, move the cursor to a sound column and enter a WAVE number. Wave numbers are \(1,2,3\), or 4 for a triangle, sawtooth,
square, or noise waveform, respectively. There are 96 different notes available (0-95) for eight octaves (see Appendix E in the Programmer's Reference Guide). NOTE1 is the starting note of the sound, NOTE2 is the ending note, and TEMPO is how fast the sound rises or falls. A TEMPO value of 0 gives you a steady note. The sound envelope is controlled by the ATTACK, DECAY, SUSTAIN, and RELEASE parameters. TIME controls how long the sound plays. When TIME is 0 , the sound never stops. To hear the sound, press the space bar.

Arcade Machine uses voice 1 for your sprite's fire and voice 2 for other sounds. Voice 3 is used to generate random numbers. Because there are only two voices available for sounds, conflicts may arise. If one voice is used to play two sounds simultaneously, one sound cuts off the other.

\section*{Joystick Controls}

In games like Space Invaders, your sprite can move only left and right. In games like Pac-Man, you can't stop your sprite by centering the joystick. In other games, your sprite stops when you center the stick, but you can shoot in the direction you're facing. Arcade Machine has two windows for controlling these actions: JOYSTICK and JOYSTICK FIRE.

The JOYSTICK window controls the movement of your sprite. It shows five directions: CNTR, UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RGHT. The ENABLE parameter determines whether your sprite can move in these directions (CNTR controls whether your sprite stops moving when the joystick is centered). BLOCK, JIFFS, and FRMES control animation of your sprite when it's moving. SPDEN determines whether your sprite changes speeds when the joystick is moved. Note the distinction between SPDEN and ENABLE: If SPDEN is set to 0 , the sprite can turn and fire, but not move. If ENABLE is set to 0 , however, the sprite cannot turn, fire, or move. XSPEED and YSPEED are your sprite's speed when moving in each direction.

The joystick parameters can be changed interactively, but you have to move the joystick to see the difference. If the joystick is up, for in-

Table 1: Collision Actions

stance, you have to push it in another direction and then push it up again to see the change. If your joystick is centered, you have to move it and then center it again to see the change.

The JOYSTICK FIRE window controls your sprite's fire. The BLOCK, JIFFS, and FRMES parameters control the animation of your sprite's shot. COLOR, MODE, XSIZE, and YSIZE control your shot's color and size. XSPEED and YSPEED control your shot's speed. TIME is the time, in jiffies, before you can shoot again. If you want to simulate a rate of fire of one shot per second, set TIME to 60. To simulate a machine gun, set TIME to 5 . To disable fire in a certain direction, set that direction's TIME to 0 . XOFFS and YOFFS are horizontal and vertical distances from your ship, where your shots begin. SOUND is the number (1-8) of the sound your ship makes when it fires. If you set SOUND to 0 , your ship makes no sound when it fires.

\section*{Explosions!}

The next six windows-EXPLODE, ON COLLISION, SOUND ON COLLISION, POINTS ON COLLISION, ON SPRITE/DATA COLLISIONS, and REPLACE-are all related. These windows control collisions between sprites and between sprites and data; they also control the shape and sound of explosions.

The EXPLODE window controls how an explosion looks and sounds. BLOCK, JIFFS, and FRAMES control the animation of the explosion. COLOR, MODE, XSIZE, and YSIZE control the color

\section*{Table 2: Speed Changes}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Value & Meaning \\
\hline & No speed change \\
\hline 1 or -1 & Randomly change the sprite's X speed \\
\hline 2 or -2 & Randonly change the \\
\hline & Randomly change both the \\
\hline \[
3 \text { or }-3
\] & Randomly change both th sprite's \(X\) and \(Y\) speeds \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
and size of the explosion. SOUND controls which sound is played when an explosion occurs. You can test an explosion by following this procedure: Press \(f 7\) to disable the sprites, move the cursor to the column of the sprite you wish to explode, and then press the space bar.

The ON COLLISION window tells Arcade Machine what action to take when the sprite in the column on the left collides with the sprite in the row at the top. Values for these actions are shown in Table 1.

DIE is a sequence of actions common in many games: Halt all sprites, explode the sprite, pause, and then turn all sprites off.

The SOUND ON COLLISION window determines which sound plays when two sprites collide. A value of 0 means no sound plays. The POINTS ON COLLISION window controls the points that are added to your score when a collision occurs. The ON SPRITE/ DATA COLLISIONS window is exactly like the ON COLLISION'window, except that it controls collisions between sprites and background data.

The REPLACE window controls how sprites reappear. Delay is the amount of time before the sprite reappears, and XPOSITION and YPOSITION are the base column and row where the sprite reappears. + RND is the largest random number that can be added to the sprite's base position. For example, if you want a sprite to reappear anywhere between \(Y=50\) and \(Y=200\), set its YPOSITION to 50 and its + RND to 150 . If you want a sprite to always appear in the same row or column, set + RND to 0 . XSPD and YSPD are the sprite's initial \(X\) and \(Y\) speeds. The last parameter, \(+/-\), is used to change the sprite's speed. The \(+/-\) values are shown in Table 2.

To test the REPLACE parameters interactively, press F5 to turn
all sprites off. This forces Arcade Machine to replace them.

\section*{Setting Boundaries}

The next four windows are used to set boundaries for the sprites. The BORDERS window is used to set boundaries for each sprite. The ACTION AT BORDERS window controls what happens when a sprite reaches one of its boundaries, and SOUND AT BORDERS controls which sound is played. POINTS AT BORDERS controls the number of points added to the score when a sprite reaches a boundary.

Use the BORDERS window to define a window in which each sprite can move. For example, if you want a saucer to be restricted to the top half of the screen, set its BOTTM parameter to 99 . The left and right borders are a little tricky. Since one byte holds only 256 values, border numbers are multiplied by 2 to get the actual screen coordinates. Thus, you should limit left and right borders to the range 0-159 (setting the left or right border to a number larger than 159 may cause the sprite to "wrap" to the left side of the screen at odd times).

The windows ACTION AT BORDERS and SOUND AT BORDERS control the actions and sounds that occur when a sprite reaches a border. ACTION AT BORDERS is a number in the range \(0-9\) corresponding to the actions shown in Table 1. SOUND AT BORDERS is the sound number to play when a sprite reaches a border ( 0 means no sound is played). If the score should be increased when a sprite reaches a border, enter the number on the POINTS AT BORDER window. Most of the numbers on this window should be 0 -it wouldn't make sense to increase the score when a saucer reached its left or right border.

\section*{Random Movement}

The ENABLE RANDOM MOVE window is used to select which sprites can randomly change movement. The RANDOM MOVE window controls the randomness of a sprite's movement. Each column in this window defines an area of the screen. If a sprite is inside one or more of these areas, the program may change its speed according to your specifications. If the sprite is
within several boundaries, it reacts to only one of them (chosen randomly). If the sprite is not within a listed boundary, the speed of the sprite is not changed. Note: You'll probably want to disable random movement for sprites 1 and 7. Otherwise, when you or an enemy fires, the shot may move randomly.

The first parameter, TIME, is the time, in jiffies, that must pass before the speed can be changed again. A column is disabled if its TIME is 0 . TOP, BOTTM, LEFT, and RIGHT define a rectangular region of the screen. If Arcade Machine decides to change a sprite's movement, XSPD and YSPD are the sprite's new horizontal and vertical speeds. The values for \(+/-\) are listed in Table 2.

\section*{Enemy Fire}

All good shoot-'em-up games have enemy ships that shoot back at you. The ENEMY FIRE window allows you to control exactly how good the enemy ships are. RATE controls how often enemy sprites fire (if you don't want them to fire at all, set their RATE to 0 ). DIRECTION controls the direction an enemy ship may fire. To allow a sprite to shoot upward, set DIRECTION to 0; use 1 to let it fire downward. A DIRECTION of 2 means the sprite can fire to the left; 3 means it can fire to the right.

When an enemy sprite's AIM is set to 1 , it will fire only when lined up properly with your sprite. When AIM is set to 0 , the enemy ship will fire randomly. SPEED is how fast the shot travels when fired. SOUND is the sound that plays when the sprite fires. As with the JOYSTICK FIRE window, XOFFS and YOFFS are horizontal and vertical distances from your ship, where your shots begin.

Sprite 7 is used for enemy fire. It must be off for ENEMY FIRE to work. You should have Arcade Machine turn it off when it reaches its borders (set its ACTION AT BORDERS parameters to 1).

A good way to test the ENEMY FIRE parameters interactively is to turn off COLLISIONS, set the RATEs to their maximum (255), press f 7 to put all sprites at the bottom, press 7 to toggle off sprite 7, and then move the chopper in front of the enemy sprites.

\section*{BASIC Commands}

Arcade Machine adds a number of commands to BASIC to allow you to control parameters without using the editor. In the following commands, square brackets indicate that the parameter is optional.
SPRITE [sprite number]. The SPRITE command turns on a sprite. Typing SPRITE without a sprite number turns on all sprites.
OFF [sprite number]. The OFF command turns off a sprite. Typing OFF without a sprite number turns off all sprites.
HALT [sprite number]. The HALT command stops a sprite. Typing HALT without a sprite number stops all sprites.
MOVE sprite number, \(x, y\). The MOVE command changes a sprite's \(X\) and \(Y\) velocities.
XMOVE sprite number, \(x\). The XMOVE command changes a sprite's X velocity.
YMOVE sprite number, \(y\). The YMOVE command changes a sprite's Y velocity.
COLOR sprite number,c. The COLOR command changes the color of a hi-res sprite.
MULTIC \(c 1, c 2\). The MULTIC command changes the colors of multicolor sprites.
MODE sprite number, \(n\). The MODE command controls whether a sprite is in hi-res or multicolor mode. When \(n\) is 0 , the sprite is displayed in hi res; when \(n\) is 1 , the sprite is shown in multicolor mode. PRIORITY sprite number, \(n\). The PRIORITY command sets the priority of a sprite. When \(n\) is 0 , the sprite has priority over background data. When \(n\) is 1 , background data has priority.
ANIM sprite number,block, frames,jiffies. The ANIM command animates a sprite.
REL sprite number, \(x, y\). The REL command changes a sprite's \(X\) and Y coordinates.
XREL sprite number, \(x\). The XREL command changes a sprite's \(X\) coordinate.
YREL sprite number, \(y\). The YREL command changes a sprite's \(Y\) coordinate.
SIZE sprite number, xsize,ysize. The SIZE command sets a sprite's \(X\) and \(Y\) sizes. When \(x\) size and ysize
are 0 , the sprite is displayed normally. An xsize of 1 expands the sprite horizontally; a ysize of 1 expands it vertically.
SOUND sound number[,note]. The SOUND command plays one of the eight sounds. The note value is optional.
BLAST sprite number. The BLAST command explodes a sprite (you must set window EXPLODE parameters first).
DLOAD "filename". The DLOAD command loads a parameter or sprite shape data file from disk.
DSAVE "filename". The DSAVE command saves a parameter or sprite shape data file to disk.
CLOAD "filename". The CLOAD command loads a parameter or sprite shape data file from tape.
CSAVE "filename". The CSAVE command saves a parameter or sprite shape data file to tape.
SCREEN number. The SCREEN command controls where the screen is located in memory. Number is the starting location of the screen divided by 256 . For instance, to change to the screen used by

Mob Maker, enter SCREEN 128 ( \(32768 / 256=128\) ). To return to the normal screen, enter SCREEN 4.
ENABLE [joystick,collisions,replace,borders,random,fire]. The ENABLE command turns on options. ENABLE by itself turns on all options.
DISABLE [joystick,collisions,replace,borders,random,fire]. The DISABLE command turns off options. DISABLE by itself turns off all options.

\section*{Putting It All Together}

BASIC sprite games are easy to create using Arcade Machine. The BOOT program demonstrates what's necessary to get startedload Arcade Machine, a parameter file, and a sprite data file. All you need to add to the BOOT program is a loop to display the score. The loop should repeat until the number of remaining lives is 0 ; then it might disable all sprites, display a PLAY AGAIN? prompt, and ask for a response. If the response is no, the game ends; otherwise, your game should reset the score and number of lives and then jump back to the
loop.
Here are the addresses you'll need to PEEK from or POKE to BASIC:
700-70 X position of sprites 0-7
708-715 Y position of sprites 0-7
716-723 Lives of sprites 0-7
724-725 SCORE (low byte/high byte)
726 Mirror of sprite/sprite-collision detect register \$D01E
727 Mirror of sprite/data-collision detect register \$D01F
Remember to POKE 0 into a mirror location after you've read it.
See program listings on page 87.

\section*{Gazette's Great Arcade Machine Challenge}

Make a great game with "The Great Arcade Machine" and send it to COMPUTE!'s Gazette. We'll pay
\(\$ 50\) for our favorite games and \(\$ 200\) for the best one we receive. Send your entry to:
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Machine Challenge
Submissions Reviewer
COMPUTE!'s Gazette
P.O. Box 5406

Greensboro, NC 27403

Modifications and Corrections

NTAINING SPEEDCOLUMNS
[3 SPACES\}": POKE198, \(\varnothing\)
PP \(3 \emptyset\) GETK\$: IFK \(\$=\) ""THEN3 0
PH 40 PRINT" \(\{\) CLR \(\}\) READING..." \(: 0\)
PEN15,8,15:OPEN1,8,2," 0 : SPEED COLUMNS, \(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing\)
JM 5 Ø GET\#1, AS: IFAS=""THENB= 0 : GOTO7Ø
CE \(60 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A}\) )
PC \(7 \emptyset\) GOSUB150:IF (STATUSAND64) THENCLOSE1:GOTO9Ø
DG 8 GOTO5 \(\varnothing\)
HS 90 FORB \(=\) ØTO23: READC: POKE942 \(6+\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}: \mathrm{NEXT}\)
PA 1øø PRINT" \{CLR\}\{RVS\} INSERT DISK TO CONTAIN NEW SP EEDCOLUMNS" : POKE198, \(\varnothing\)
DA 110 GETK\$:IFK\$=""THEN11 \(\varnothing\)
RF 120 PRINT\#15,"Sø:NEW SC": OP EN1, 8,1, " \(\emptyset: N E W\) SC, P,W"
RA 130 PRINT"\{CLR\}WRITING...": FORB=8193TO12065: PRINT\# 1, CHRS (PEEK (B)) ;:PRINT" \{HOME\} \{DOWN\} "B: NEXT
XX 140 CLOSE1: INPUT\# \(15, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B} \$, \mathrm{C}\), D: PRINTA;B\$;C;D:CLOSE15 : END
AM 150 POKE8193+A, B:PRINT"
\{HOME \} \{DOWN\} "8193+A: \(A=A\) +1 : RETURN
```

SC 160 DATA 201,31,208,3,169,1
3,96,133,2,41
CX 170 DATA 63,6,2,36,2,16,2,9
,128,112,2
KK 18Ø DATA 9,64,96

```

Speed Columns' ASCII conversion routine is slightly different from the one in SpeedScript and apparently doesn't work with some printers. The correction program loads Speed Columns and substitutes SpeedScript's conversion routine for the one in Speed Columns.
- "Font Grabber" ("The GEOS Column," November 1988) doesn't handle full \(8 \times 8\) character sets correctly. It converts the top seven rows of the font correctly, but the bottom row of pixels is set to 0 . At this writing, we're still working on a solution. We'll publish a correction in this column as soon as we can.

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\section*{Binary/Hex Enhancer}

\section*{Sanjoy Dasgupta}

This short, relocatable utility is a handy addition to the toolbox of any BASIC programmer.

When it comes to numbers, computers and people just don't think alike. While we use the decimal number system (base 10, digits \(0-9\) ), computers are more comfortable with binary (base 2, digits \(0-1\) ). Hexadecimal mode (base 16, digits \(0-\mathrm{F}\) ) is a compromise between the two-it's easy for humans to read, and it's easy for computers to translate into binary.
"Binary/Hex Enhancer" gives you the freedom to use all three of these systems in your BASIC pro-
grams-decimal, binary, and hexadecimal (also called hex) notation. It's easy to use: Once it has been installed, just precede binary numbers with the \% symbol and hex numbers with the \$ symbol.

\section*{Getting Started}

To use Binary/Hex Enhancer, carefully type in the program and save it to tape or disk. To use the program, simply load it and type RUN. You'll see the message "POKING ML DATA AT XXXXX ..." (where \(x x x x x\) is the address at which Binary/ Hex Enhancer is being installed).

Binary and hex numbers are very useful when you're accessing the 64's memory locations. Hex numbers are helpful because they


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are easy to remember, and binary numbers make bitwise operations easier to read. For example, to read the status of the fire button of the joystick in port 2, you must read the contents of bit 4 at location 56320 (\$DC00). In normal BASIC, the required expression is

\section*{PEEK(56320) AND 16}

With Binary/Hex Enhancer, you can use

\section*{PEEK(SDC00) AND \%00010000}

You can use binary and hex numbers in any BASIC numerical expression or as arguments for BASIC functions. You may not, however, use them in DATA statements. The binary and hex numbers must be integers in the range \(0-65535\). All numbers outside this range will forced into it-only the leftmost 4 digits of a hex number or the leftmost 16 digits of a binary number will be used. The value must also be an integer, or you'll get a syntax error.

\section*{How It Works}

Binary/Hex Enhancer automatically relocates to the top of the BASIC workspace, then lowers the top-ofBASIC pointer to protect itself. Since it is self-relocating and generally well behaved, it should be compatible with almost any program.

The routine works by changing the EVAL vector (\$030A-\$030B), which BASIC jumps to during expression evaluation. It checks the next character for a \(\$\) or a \%. If either is found, the binary or hex number is read and converted into a floating-point number in FAC1. If neither is found, control is returned to the normal evaluation routine. See program listing on page 92. 담

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\section*{64}


\section*{Joel M. Rubin}

The 1571 disk drive has something the 1541 doesn't-speed. When connected to a Commodore 128, it uses a special burst mode to load and save programs many times faster than a 1541 does. The problem is that the 1571 emulates a 1541 when the 128 is in 64 mode.
" 64 Runner" to the rescue. Now you can load 64-mode BASIC programs with the high-speed burst mode. Once the program has loaded, 64 Runner switches your 128 to 64 mode and runs the program for you.

\section*{Typing It In}
"64 Runner" is written in machine language. To type the program in, you'll need a copy of " 128 MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When 128 MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.

\section*{Starting address: 1C01 \\ Ending address: 1D48}

After you've typed in the program, save a copy to disk before leaving 128 MLX. Even though it's written in machine language, 64 Runner loads and runs like a normal BASIC program.

\section*{Full Speed Ahead}

Once you've saved a copy of 64 Runner, you can use it to load 64 BASIC programs from 128 mode. Switch to 40 columns; then load and run 64 Runner. You will be prompted for the program name, disk device number, and drive

\section*{Talke advaintage of}

\section*{the 1571's burst} mode to load

BASIC programs
lightning-fast in 64
mode. For the 128

\section*{only.}
number. 64 Runner defaults to device 8 , drive 0 . Press RETURN to accept the default device and drive, or enter new values to load from another drive. 64 Runner loads your program, switches your 128 to 64 mode, and runs the program.

64 Runner does not stay resident in your computer's memory. To use it to load another program, switch back to 128 mode by pressing the reset switch (or by turning the computer off and back on) and then run 64 Runner again.

\section*{How It Works}

The 128 uses memory bank 0 when it's in 64 mode. Several important 128 vectors begin at location 2560 in bank 0 -right in the middle of 64 BASIC memory. Therefore, if you try to BLOAD a 64 program to 2049 in bank 0 , you'll probably crash your 128. You could, of course, BLOAD it somewhere else and then move it. However, 64 Runner was designed to use a better method: BLOAD the program to 2049 in bank 1 and then set the 128 to 64 mode using bank 1.

First, the machine code to load the program and set up 64 mode is moved to 49152 (\$C000) in bank 1. (A 16 K block is temporarily set up so the program can be moved easily without using the Kernal interbank routine INDSTA.) The ending address of the BASIC program is also saved (BASIC 2.0 starts storing variables in the middle of the BASIC text if you're not careful with this address). Next, a more-orless normal GO64 is executed, but to bank 1 instead of bank 0 . The input and output chips are switched in and all common RAM is switched out; then the VIC chip is told to look at bank 1 .

Finally, when 64 Runner switches the 128 to 64 mode, it executes the normal 64 startup sequence. It relinks the BASIC program, restores the top-ofprogram addresses, and runs the program.
See program listing on page 81.

\section*{Raymond D. Layton}

The 1581 can store \(41 / 2\) times as much information on a disk as a 1541 can. Each disk can hold almost 300 files. This additional storage space can be quite a boon. But it also introduces a problem: When you have so many files, it's hard to find the one that you want in a directory listing. If you have disks containing hundreds of files, then " 1581 Alphabetizer" is for you.

Several utilities are available that allow you to reorganize the directories of your 1541 or 1571 disks, but until now, there haven't been any similar utilities for the 1581. With 1581 Alphabetizer, you can alphabetize the directories of your \(31 / 2\)-inch disks. If you think up a better way to organize the files, 1581 Alphabetizer will let you rearrange the files as you like.

\section*{Typing It In}

1581 Alphabetizer is written in BASIC and may be entered on either the 64 or the 128 . Be sure to use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, when entering the program. Since 1581 Alphabetizer writes directly to your disks, if you make a typing error in entering it, it could scramble the directory of your disk. Until you are sure that you have entered it correctly, test it on unimportant disks.

To get started, load and run 1581 Alphabetizer. First, the program prompts you for the drive number. Enter the device number of your 1581 or press RETURN to default to drive number 8. Next, Alphabetizer checks the disk drive to see whether it is a 1581 . This step is important because if you were to treat a disk formatted on a 1571 as if
it were a \(31 / 2\)-inch disk, important data could be lost. If the drive you've selected isn't a 1581, the program warns you and waits for a keypress before trying again.

\section*{Bring order to the chaotic}

\section*{directory listings of your}

31⁄2-inch disks with this

\section*{short BASIC utility for}

\author{
the 64 and 128.
}

Once the program is satisfied that the selected drive is a 1581, it waits for you to press a key before it reads the disk directory. Place your disk in the drive and press any key; 1581 Alphabetizer begins to scan the disk for directory entries. Each entry is stored in alphabetical order as it is read from the disk. Each time it finishes storing a directory entry, 1581 Alphabetizer prints a dot on the screen.

The program displays the alphabetized directory when all the entries have been read. Next, it gives you the chance to edit the order of the files. If you enter \(Y\) at the prompt, 1581 Alphabetizer enters edit mode. If you don't want to change the order of the files, press the N key.

\section*{Changing the Order}

In edit mode, 1581 Alphabetizer shows as many as 24 files on the screen at a time. If the disk contains more than 24 files, pressing + will step forward through the files one screen at a time. Press - to step backward through the files. At the top of the screen, you'll see the red edit cursor. You may move the cursor with the up- and down-cursor keys.

To move a file to a new position, move the edit cursor to the file and press P (pick up). The file you pick up is removed from the list, the files below it are moved up to fill the space, and the edit cursor is shown in reverse video. Move the edit cursor to the new position for the file and press P again. The file under the cursor and the ones below it are moved down, the file you picked up is placed in the vacated space, and the edit cursor returns to normal.

You may rearrange the files in the directory into any order you wish. When you're satisfied with the order, press Q to exit edit mode. Note that you're not allowed to exit edit mode if you have picked up a file without putting it down.

\section*{Save It?}

Once the directory is in order, 1581 Alphabetizer asks whether you would like to save the new directory. Up until this point, everything you've done has been carried out in memory. If you want to leave the directory unchanged, press N . Press \(Y\) to write the new directory and validate the disk. Next, 1581 Alphabetizer asks if you would like to alphabetize another directory. Press \(Y\) to rerun the program. See program listing on page 86 .


The following list includes updated entries to our annual "Guide to Commodore User Groups," which last appeared in the May and June 1988 issues.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to
Commodore 64/128 User Group Update
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When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a self-addressed envelope with postage that is appropriate for the country to which you're writing.

\section*{User Group Notes}

The West Orange County Commodore Users Group in Huntington Beach, California, has changed its name to the Coastline Commodore Club. Its mailing address is 20311 Ravenwood Lane, Huntington Beach, California 92646.
The Multi-User Computer Club (213 Holly Avenue, South Pittsburg, Tennessee 37380 ) now has a 24 -hour bulletin board service. Its phone number is (615) 837-8352.
TPUG Inc. has changed its address. All correspondence should be sent to 5334 Yonge Street, Suite 116, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2N 6M2.

\section*{New Listings}

\section*{CALIFORNIA}

Marysville-Yuba City Hub Area Commodore Club (HACC), 7127 Arrowhead Trail, Browns Valley, CA 95918-9630

\section*{INDIANA}

Richmond Area Computer Users Group (RACUG), P.O. Box 1332, Richmond, IN 47375 (BBS\# 317-935-1256)

\section*{MASSACHUSETTS}

North Worcester County Commodore User's Group, 208 Clark St., Gardner, MA 01440

\section*{NEW HAMPSHIRE}

New England Computer Pioneers, P.O. Box 815 , Contoocook, NH 03229

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- Back issues of COMPUTET's PC Magazine are \(\$ 16.00\) each and back issues of Atari ST Disk \& Magazine are \(\$ 8.00\) each. (These publications are available only as magazine/disk combinations.) The following issues are NOT available: PC Magazine: 9/87, 11/87. Atari ST Disk \& Magazine: 10/86.
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\section*{Randy Thompson \\ Contributing Editor}
"The Programmer's Page" is interested in your programming tips and tricks. Send all submissions to The Programmer's Page, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We'll pay \(\$ 25-\$ 50\) for each tip we publish.

Computers are perfect; they never make mistakes. Right? Wrong. Computers are prone to all types of errors. True, it's usually our fault when a computer errs-we forget to initialize an important variable or, worse yet, POKE a number into the wrong memory location. But every once in a while, the problem is caused by bugs in the computer's operating system.

By searching through COMPUTE!'s information archives (by flipping through past issues of Ga zette, that is), I've compiled a list of some of Commodore's more infamous bugs. As a programmer, you need to know which bugs infest your computer. If you know what the bugs are, then you'll know how to work around them. You'll also know when to blame your computer, not yourself, when something goes wrong.

\section*{64 Lockup}

This is one of deadliest bugs around. It's also one of the most widely known, although you won't find it in newer 64 s , the 64 c , or the 64 that's hidden within the 128.

To see if your 64 has the lockup bug, turn on your 64, move the cursor down to the last line, and hold down the space bar until the cursor passes the right edge of the screen twice. Hold down the DEL key until the cursor goes back to the far right column. If you own a 64 with the lockup bug, the words LOAD, ?SYNTAX ERROR, READY,
and RUN appear on the screen and the computer locks up. If you have a program in memory, it runs.

The cursor continues to flash, but the computer ignores your keypresses, even RUN/STOP-RESTORE. You can turn the computer's power off and then on, but this will erase everything in memory. If you own a Datassette, you can defeat the bug by simultaneously pressing the left SHIFT key and 3 , or \(X\) and 5 , or \(V\) and 7 , and so on (every other key from left to right). The screen will display PRESS PLAY ON TAPE. Press PLAY on the Datassette and then RUN/STOP. Your computer will return to normal. Disk drive owners can avoid the bug if the first line in the program in memory is OPEN 15,8,15:INPUT\#15,S\$:CLOSE 15.

The lockup bug will occur only when the cursor color is red, cyan, blue, yellow, light red, dark gray, light blue, or light gray. Safe colors are black, white, purple, green, orange, brown, medium gray, and light green. To avoid the problem altogether, change the cursor to a safe color before you start to program.

\section*{No Capital Q}

Most 128 owners are familiar with this little keyboard quirk. Activating the CAPS LOCK key that appears on the top row of the keyboard causes all typed characters except the \(Q\) to appear in uppercase. This is caused by an incorrect value in the 128's keyboard lookup table.

To enter an uppercase \(Q\), you have to hold down the SHIFT key or press SHIFT LOCK. You can fix this bug by running the following one-line program:

10 FORI \(=\) ØTO88: POKE6912 +I , PEEK( \(64484+\) I) : NEXT: POKE6974, 209: POKE840, 0: POKE841, 27

This bug does not occur on the 128D.

\section*{Save-with-Replace}

Commodore computers have been plagued with this bug for a long time. The problem occurs when you use DOS's save-with-replace option-SAVE "@:filename",8-to save a program. Depending on the day of the week, the current location of the stars, and how much coffee you've had, your file may or may not be saved properly.

Actually, Commodore's save-with-replace bug is the fault of its disk drives, not its computers or your caffeine consumption. The "Feedback" column in the October 1985 issue provides a good explanation of this bug which bears repeating here.

Save-with-replace does several things. First, the new copy of your program is saved (if there's not enough room on the disk for a complete copy of the program, you'll have problems, of course). Each filename in the directory contains a pointer that indicates where you can find the program, so the directory is changed to point to the new version of the replaced program. Finally, the block allocation map (BAM) is updated. Disk sectors used by the old version are marked as free, while the sectors occupied by the new version are marked as allocated. The routine to update the BAM is where the bug happens.

In certain situations, the BAM is incorrectly written back to the disk. Right after a faulty save-withreplace, the program name is in the directory, the pointer to the program is correct, and the new version is on the disk. You can load the program and even verify it. But the blocks used by the program are not allocated. The next time you save a program, it may be put into those blocks, and your previous (replaced) program is gone and cannot be recovered. If you load the directory, the number of blocks used by the program plus the number of free blocks should total 664 . When
the bug happens, the total is often more than 664.

The roots of the problem go back to the PET dual drives (drives 0 : and 1 :). The disk operating system (DOS) of the 1541 and 1571, two single drives, was translated and modified from the original dual-drive DOS. So there's a sort of "phantom" drive 1 in the 1541 and 1571. One expert on Commodore DOS has said the 1541 spends half its time convincing itself that it's drive 0 and not drive 1 . Sometimes the 1541 mistakenly sets aside a buffer for the phantom drive, which can, under certain circumstances, lead to the save-with-replace bug.

There are three ways to avoid the bug and safely use save-withreplace. First, you can validate the disk after every save-with-replace. This isn't such a good solution because it often takes more time than scratching the old version and doing a regular save.

The second solution is to always use the 0 prefix when you use the disk. Here are some examples:
```

LOAD "Ø:FILENAME",8
LOAD "\$0:",8
SAVE "Ø:FILENAME",8
OPEN 15,8,15,"IO"

```

The third solution is to turn the disk drive off and then on right before a save-with-replace-and be sure to include a 0 (SAVE "@0: filename",8). Another way to reset the disk drive is to enter these two lines (they should be on separate lines; don't put them on a single line with a colon between them):

OPEN 15,8,15,"UJØ"
CLOSE 15

\section*{DEF FN and GRAPHIC 1,1}

The 128's DEF FN command allows you to define your own mathematical functions. This feature can be very handy when you're writing graphics programs that make use of several complex calculations. You must be careful when doing so, however. If you execute a GRAPHIC 1,1 (or 2,1 or 3,1 or 4,1 ) after a DEF FN statement, you'll get a syntax error when the function is accessed. This happens only when the program is run for the first time. The second time you run the program, DEF FN works fine.

When functions are defined
the function name is stored in variable memory with a pointer that refers to the function's equation in the BASIC program. To make room for the hi-res screen, the GRAPHIC command moves the BASIC program up in memory by 9 K . Unfortunately, function pointers are not updated; they still point to where the equation used to be.

To avoid this bug, add the commands GRAPHIC 1:GRAPHIC 0 before any functions are defined.

\section*{CMD Bugs}

CMD (Change Main Device) is BASIC's most bug-ridden command. Normally, CMD redirects output to the device of your choice. For example, after an

OPEN 4, 4: CMD 4
has been executed, all output from commands such as LIST and PRINT will be sent to the printer (device number 4).

CMD is easily disabled, however. GET, PRINT\#, and sometimes GOSUB will redirect output to the screen. Interestingly enough, CLOSE does not disable CMD. If you neglect to redirect output to the screen before performing a CLOSE, output will continue to be sent to the CMD device. That's why programming books tell you to terminate a CMD 4 with PRINT\#4: CLOSE 4. The PRINT\#4 command flushes the printer's line buffer and resets the output device to the screen.

\section*{6502 Bug}

Sometimes a computer's problems stem from its microprocessor and not its operating system. That's the case with the machine language indirect JMP instruction found on the 64 and 128. This bug in the 6502 and 6510 chip affects not only the 64 and 128, but the VIC, Plus/4, 16, 8 -bit Ataris, Apple IIs, and any other computer built around the 6502 family of microprocessors.

JMP is the machine language equivalent of BASIC's GOTO command. JMP \$C000, for example, instructs the microprocessor to execute the instructions found in memory at \$C000. An indirect JMP is a bit different. Its syntax looks like this: JMP (\$C000). Instead of jumping to location \(\$ C 000\), this instruction jumps to the location
pointed to by \(\$ \mathrm{C} 000\) and \(\$ \mathrm{C} 001\). If memory locations \$C000 and \$C001 contain a \(\$ 01\) and a \(\$ 08\) respectively (the address's low byte and high byte), JMP (\$C000) will execute the machine language routine located at \(\$ 0801\).

Here's the bug: If the low byte of the JMP address is \$FF, as in JMP (\$C0FF), the JMP instruction will take the address's low byte from \$C0FF and the high byte from \(\$ \mathrm{C} 000\) - not \(\$ \mathrm{C} 100\), as it should.

The best way to avoid this bug is simply not to use the indirect JMP instruction.

\section*{1571 Bugs}

There are several bugs in the earlier 1571 disk drives. Here's a list of the more notable ones:
- Save-with-replace still doesn't work properly.
- The DEVICE NOT PRESENT error occurs after a file has been accessed repeatedly in 1571 mode. You can prevent this by entering 1541 mode prior to any disk access. To switch to 1541 mode, enter the command OPEN \(15,8,15,{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{U} 0>\mathrm{M} 0\) " followed by CLOSE 15.
- In 1571 mode, locked files (marked with a less-than sign) will not load. They will load if the drive is in 1541 mode.
- If you validate a double-sided disk when the 1571 is in 1541 mode, it changes a byte on the disk to mark it as single-sided. If this happens to you, you can change your disk back into a double-sider with the following program:
```

10 OPEN 15,8,15:OPEN 2,8,2,"\#"
20 PRINT\#15,"LU1";2;ø;18; 0
30 PRINT\#15,"B-P";2;3
40 PRINT\#2,CHR\$ ( 128 );
50 PRINT\#15,"U2"; $2 ; 0 ; 18 ; 0$
60 CLOSE 2:PRINT\#15,"Iの":CLOSE
15

```

The best way to fix these bugs is to see a Commodore dealer and upgrade your 1571 with the new ROMs. To see if your 1571 needs this upgrade, boot your computer; then enter and run the following program:

\footnotetext{
10 OPEN \(15,8,15, " U I ":\) INPUT\#15, \(A S, B S: C L O S E 15: P R I N T\) BS
}

If you have the old ROMs, you'll see a message with DOS v3.0 in it. The newer ROMs return a DOS number of 3.1 .

\section*{Larry Cotton}

In November, we reviewed variables for a specific purpose: to prepare us for a new BASIC statement-DEF FN-and a new BASIC function-FN.

The new statement and function are always used together to create what the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide calls user-defined functions. In this context, the user is you, the BASIC programmer, not the user of the program itself.

The functions themselves are usually arithmetic functions-written as formulas or equations. (See "The Programmer's Page," page 59, in the August 1988 Gazette for a notable exception.) They can be as simple as \(A+B\) but are generally more complicated mathematical expressions. Since we've covered the four basic math functions, we'll limit our examples of DEF FN and FN to these operations plus the RND function.

\section*{Substitute for Subroutine}

Have you ever written a program where a certain mathematical formula was used repeatedly? Used in tandem, DEF FN and FN save you from having to type the same formula over and over, and in a sense, they are a substitute for a subroutine.

DEF FN defines the function; it must appear in a program before FN, which executes the function. Here's a simple example:
\(10 \mathrm{~A}=4\) : \(\mathrm{B}=5\)
20 DEF FN \(Z(X)=A+B\)
30 PRINT FN Z(X)
Line 10 assigns numeric values to the constants A and B. Line 20 names and defines the function \(Z\) (don't worry about the letter in the parentheses yet), which is a simple addition problem.

Finally, in line 30, function Z is executed and the results are printed
to the screen. What's displayed is the sum of \(A\) and \(B\), or 9 .

\section*{Naming Functions}

In the example above, Z is the name of the function. Functions can be named with any legitimate float-ing-point numeric variable name\(\mathrm{A} 3, \mathrm{XX}\), SURFACE, and so on. This name follows the standard rules for constant or variable naming, as covered in November's column. When you assign function names, try to use short, meaningful names. Make sure they don't contain BASIC keywords; TOPAZ (with the BASIC keyword TO) or DIAMOND (with the BASIC keyword ON) won't work.

Note that we're talking about floating-point numeric variable names only-not integer numerics or strings. But whatever name you choose for the function in your program, you must repeat the same name after FN. For instance, this won't work:
\(10 \mathrm{~T}=15: \mathrm{U}=20\)
20 DEF FN \(Z(X)=U-T\)
30 PRINT FN A(X)
If you try to run this one, you'll get an UNDEFINED FUNCTION ERROR IN 30-function A has not been defined. Also, note that the function's name has nothing to do with the names of the constants or variables used in the formula.

\section*{Arguments}

Now for the letter in the parentheses. It's called the argument of the function. An argument must appear after the function's name in both DEF FN and FN. However, unlike the function name, the two arguments don't have to be the same. But the argument you choose can affect the outcome of the formula. Enter this simple program:
\(10 \mathrm{~A}=5: \mathrm{B}=6: \mathrm{C}=7\)
20 DEF FN \(X(Q)=A+B\)
30 PRINT FN X(Q)
40 PRINT
50 DEF FN \(X(Q)=Q+20\)

60 PRINT FN X(C)
70 PRINT
80 PRINT FN X(Q)
When you run it, three numbers print to the screen \(-11,27\), and 20. Here's why: Lines \(10-30\) are similar to what we've already seen. Note that argument \(Q\) in the parentheses does not appear on the right side of the equal sign. Therefore, line 30 just prints out the value of the function itself- \(\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}\), or 11 .

Since Q isn't part of the formula, it's called a dummy argument. Strangely enough, you could use just about any numbers or letters for \(Q\) in line 30 and get the same result. Try a few.

However, lines 50 and 60 are another matter altogether. Line 50 defines a new function \(X\), with an argument that does appear on the right side of the equation. When the FN statement in line 60 executes, it substitutes the value of \(C\) for \(Q\) in the formula in line 50.

Put another way, lines 50 and 60 say Everywhere there's a Q in the formula, plug in a C instead. Thus, when line 60 says to print the function using C as the argument, \(\mathrm{C}+\) \(20(7+20=27)\) gets printed instead of \(\mathrm{Q}+20\).

Line 80 illustrates what happens if \(Q\) is used as the argument after FN. Since Q's value is 0 (all constants and variables are 0 when a program is first run), \(Q+20=20\).

\section*{Numbers in FN Function}

Type NEW to clear the last program and enter another example which uses actual values (not constants) as arguments in the DEF FN statements:
\(10 \mathrm{H}=63\) : \(\mathrm{K}=72\)
20 DEF FN \(\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{G})=\mathrm{G}+12^{*} 3-\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{K}\)
30 PRINT FN X(20)
40 PRINT FN X (30)
When you run this one, you should see the values 65 and 75 printed on the screen. Why? Line 20 names and defines the function \(X\). The argument of the DEF FN state-
ment, G, occurs to the right of the equal sign in the equation. Line 30 says that wherever \(G\) is encountered in the program, 20 should be plugged in instead.

My Dear Aunt Sally (Multiply, Divide, Add, Subtract) says to first multiply the 12 by the 3 to get 36 , then add \(G\) (which is now 20 ) to get 56 , add K (which was defined in line 10 as 72 ) to get 128 , then subtract H (defined in line 10 as 63 ) to get 65 .

Line 40 does the same thing, but substitutes 30 for \(G\). This gives an answer of 75 .

\section*{DEF FN and FN with RND}

Here's another, possibly more interesting, example that uses DEF FN and FN with RND:
\(10 \mathrm{~L}=100\) : U \(=200\)
20 DEF FN A \((X)=\operatorname{INT}(\) RND \((1) *\) * \((U-L\)
+1 ) +L
30 PRINT FN A( \((\) )
40 GOTO 30
This program generates a series of random numbers in the range 100-200, inclusive. We set our upper and lower limits in line 10 , then define a function (named A) as a standard random number-
generating formula. (For a closer look at the RND function, see "BASIC for Beginners" in the February and March 1988 issues.)

Lines 30 and 40 loop to print the continuous stream of random numbers. Line 20 needs to be run only once. Note that \(X\) in this program is a dummy argument-it's not used in the formula itself.

Run this program once more and stop it with RUN/STOP. Then, in immediate mode, type

\section*{PRINT FN A(X)}

You should see another random number printed in your chosen range. You can do this as often as you wish, demonstrating that FN also works from immediate mode.

However, DEF FN must be preceded by a line number and run once to execute.

You may even change the upper and lower limits without having to define the function again:
\(10 \mathrm{~L}=100\) : U \(=200\)
20 DEF FN A \((\mathrm{X})=\) INT(RND(1)* \((\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{L}\)
+1 ) +L
30 PRINT FN A(X)
\(40 \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{U}-1: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1\)
50 IF \(\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{L}\) THEN END
60 GOTO 30

Line 40 decrements the upper limit while incrementing the lower limit. This places the random number that's generated in an increasingly narrow range.

There is a strange phenomenon worth noting which sometimes occurs when you're using DEF FN and FN. List line 20 again and remove the last parenthesis:

20 DEF FN A \((X)=\operatorname{INT}\left(\operatorname{RND}(1)^{*}(\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{L}\right.\) \(+1)+\mathrm{L}\)

You have just created what would normally be a syntax error.

Now run the program with this change and observe the results: You get a syntax error in line 30 ! But line 30 doesn't have the syntax error-line 20 does.

So what's happening here? As it turns out, DEF FN doesn't care what you put after it. You could type DEF FN A \((X)=\% \# \$\) ('\& \(\\) ) \(\$\) and the syntax error would still pop up in line 30 .

Only when the FN function is executed is the syntax error detected. Remember: When you get a syntax error in a line that contains FN, look back at your DEF FN statement to find the source of the error.

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\section*{Jim Butterfield}

I sometimes get queries about how to do something in machine language (ML) that the user knows how to do quite well in BASIC. Often the answer is to do it the same way you do it in BASIC.

A simple example will illustrate. In BASIC, we set the border color to black with POKE 53280,0. In ML, we would do the job exactly the same way:

\section*{LDA \#\$00 \\ STA \$D020}

Sometimes I wonder if the sophisticated BASIC of the 128 doesn't hamper users when they begin using ML. A 128 user might set the border to black with COLOR 4,1 . The transition to ML must be more difficult in this case.

You usually tackle the same job in BASIC in a similar way in ML. But sometimes ML is too fast. For instance, if you were to write POKE 53280,0:POKE 53280,14 in BASIC, you'd see the border flick to the new color and back. But the equivalent ML code
LDA \#S00
STA \$D020
LDA \#SOE
STA \$D020
would be invisible. It's not only too fast for your eyes, it's also too fast for the screen itself.

It's often necessary to slow down ML events to make them perceptible. Let's explore a useful video slowdown technique.

\section*{Raster Control}

The video screen is being drawn continuously; a beam of electrons called a raster sweeps across the screen 60 times a second. There is a brief time between sweeps known as the retrace. Here's the key: Certain types of screen effects are best done during this retrace period. It helps avoid the effect of screen

\section*{flicker or tearing.}

How do we detect when we're in this brief retrace period? We could watch the raster register\$D012 and the high bit of \$D011which changes as the screen is swept. When the number is low, we have just started the retrace.

But it requires careful coding to establish when this number is in exactly the right value range. We wouldn't want to catch the same retrace twice or to miss it altogether.

A better way: We could have the video chip tell us when the raster passes a certain spot on the screen. When that occurs, the chip sets a flag in \$D019 (bit 0). We watch for this flag, and, when detected, turn it off and do our video job.

Note that this flag is not an interrupt. It's a memory location that says, "This event has happened!" We can reset it, check it, or ignore it.

If we wished, we could ask this flag to become an interrupt (we won't do this in the following program). We would do this by storing a value in address \(\$ \mathrm{D} 01 \mathrm{~A}\). If we did so, the flag would not just signal that something had happened, it also would interrupt the processor with an IRQ signal, and we'd need code to deal with this interrupt. But time isn't critical here. We won't energize the interrupt; we'll just look at the flag from time to time.

The following program, which runs on the 64 or 128 ( 40 columns), does something very simple: For 16 cycles, we switch the border color every time we go through the retrace. Sixteen multiplied by \(1 / 60\) second is about \(1 / 4\) second. But that's enough time to see the flash. And we'll have the satisfaction of knowing that we're switching the screen in a clean way at the time of the retrace.

First, the program sets the value of the raster count at which it
wants to be notified. We'll use a value of 16 (\$10). If we used a large enough value, we would be notified while the raster was on the screen where we could see it. A smaller value would be fine, but we're well up into the border area in any case. Because one bit of the raster register is in \$D011, we'll need to do an AND operation to set that to 0 .
2000 LDA \#\$10
STA \$D012 (16 to raster register)
LDA \$D011
AND \#\$7F (zero high bit)
STA \$D011
We store a value of 1 in register A (the Accumulator). This value will remain there for the rest of the program. It's quite important, since it's used (in conjunction with the BIT command) to test and then to clear the flag. We clear the flag initially, too:

\section*{LDA \#\$01 \\ STA \$D019 (reset flag)}

The above coding is strange. We set the \$D019 flag to 0 by storing a value of 1 there! You need to read the technical specifications carefully to identify the idiosyncrasies of I/O chips.

\section*{LDX \#\$00}
\(X\) will count the 16 cycles of color. Test the flag with the BIT command (a 1 in \$D019) and wait if the flag isn't set.
2014 BIT \$D019 (test flag) BEQ \$2014
The flag is detected! Reset it by the same curious method of storing 1 there.

\section*{STA \$D019 (reset flag)}

Bump the color. Bump the count. Go back and do it again if necessary.
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { INC } & \text { \$D020 (border color) } \\
\text { INX } & \\
\text { CPX } & \# \$ 10 \\
\text { BNE } & \$ 2014 \\
\text { RTS } &
\end{array}
\]

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\section*{Rhett Anderson}

Let's imagine a time when the 64 is a distant memory and the 128 and Amiga have come and gone. There's a new computer rocketing up the Christmas sales list-the Commodore Take-Three.

What's special about the TakeThree? As you may guess, it's packed with terabytes upon terabytes of fast RAM (a terabyte is a trillion bytes). It has several RISC microprocessors. It can emulate (at full speed) the Commodore 64 and the Amiga 500. It does realtime raytraced graphics and realtime fractalimage compression. Its display has millions of colors. It has stereo sound. It has an optical disc drive.

What else? How do we interact with the Take-Three? Does it still have a keyboard? Or something new and exciting? To get a clue, we have to figure out what the masked man from NASA was doing.

\section*{Who Was He?}

Last summer, a press photo from NASA made its way into several science magazines. Looking like some alien mime, the man wore special gloves and a space-age visor. His hands were in front of him and he stared intently forward.

It looked as though he was grasping at something that only he could see. And that's exactly what was happening. A computer was creating a stereoscopic image and projecting it into the visor. To interact with this new computer-created environment, the man simply had to wave, twist, and otherwise move his hands. Special sensors in the gloves picked up the motions and transmitted them to the computer.

The masked man was demonstrating a crude form of tomorrow's computer interface.

\section*{The Take-Three}

Now imagine that you've brought

Commodore's latest hit computer home for Christmas. When you open the box, you find the system unit, a keyboard (about the most efficient text-entry device we can imagine), a monitor, a mouse, an optical drive, and two Commodore Datasuits-descendants of the outfit the masked man wore.

The Take-Three is bundled with an integrated productivity package (word processor, database, spreadsheet, and the like), the Commodore Reference Library (dozens of reference books on a single CD-ROM), three games (Bowling, Space Bubbles, and Pac-Man 3D), two educational packages (Voyage Inside the Body and The Signing of the Declaration of Independence), and two interactive movies (A Spy in Germany and Raiders of the Aztec Ruins.)

You plug in the computer, the keyboard, the monitor, and the drive. The system boots up with a stunning five-second graphic showing the Commodore TakeThree logo spinning around the globe. Then you see the READY prompt. You are in the Take-Three control language-a powerful superset of the BASIC language.

You insert the productivity package into the optical drive. A click of the mouse sends you into demo mode, where a spreadsheet is created. You choose GRAPH IT, and a spectacular graph of the data is created.

It's time to try out the Datasuit. You and a friend put on the special goggles, the gloves, the sensor-laden elbow- and knee-pads, and the special overshoes. Stereo headphones complete the outfits.

You see the same graph you saw before, but, amazingly, you now see it in 3-D. You can also see a humanoid stick figure-your friend-with Mickey Mouse-style gloves. You raise your hand and
you can see it, too. You point at a piece of data. You press it down and see how it affects the other numbers.

\section*{The Way to Play}

Ready for a new challenge, you pop Pac-Man 3-D into the drive. You are in a realistic maze with low walls. You can see the monsters, and they can see you. You must pick up all the dots (which look like floating rubber balls) without being caught by the monsters. Four Power Pills shine and flicker like gas lamps. Run into one and you can send the monsters back to their homes. Of course, you can't walk too far without bumping into the (real-world) wall, so the game lets you substitute a gentle bending motion of the knees for walking.

Now try Bowling. Pick up the ball and throw it down the alley. Crack! A strike!

The educational programs are fascinating. Consider Voyage Inside the Body, for example. You shrink to microbe size and travel through the body for a new perspective of anatomy. Just what does it feel like to be a blood corpuscle shooting through the heart?

You eat Christmas breakfast thinking about what you have experienced. With your camcorder, you'll be able to design your own interactive programs.

After a short break, you witness the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

\section*{That Masked Man}

Before packing up to travel to Grandma's house, you and your friend try out one of the interactive movies, Raiders of the Aztec Ruins. You're about to be sacrificed, but your friend saves you just in time.

The Take-Three may be a while in coming, but it will be here someday. And the best way to get ready for that day is to keep computing.

\section*{dpiversions}

\section*{Teachers and Technology in the 1990s}

\section*{Fred D'Ignazio}

We are now entering an era in which the role of the teacher-as expert, authority figure, and dispenser of learning-is about to change. New models for teachers are being suggested, including leader, visionary, scout, and champion. Teachers themselves are looking for change which improves the quality of their working environment, makes them more successful in teaching their students, and elevates their status in the eyes of their community and the educational establishment.

\section*{A Multimedia Curriculum}

Technology itself will soon offer teachers an opportunity for change by redefining the curriculum which they are required to teach. Over the next decade, curricular knowledge will be transformed as the publishing, broadcasting, and communication fields converge toward a common digital standard. Knowledge "carriers" which once were quite separate-radio and TV; motion pictures; telecommunications; book, magazine, and newspaper publishing; data processing; and the performing arts-will converge and overlap. Out of this will emerge new hybrid representations of curricular knowledge-through multimedia publishing, multimedia computing, and so on.

At the same time, new multimedia communication tools will become available to individuals as new tools for personal communication. The meaning of desktop publishing will extend to include creating "documents" that combine photographic images, human voices, music, sound effects, fullmotion video, and computer graphics, as well as words and numbers.

New multimedia knowledgecommunication devices will eventually shrink in size and price to the
point where they fit on a desktop and become affordable for classroom learning. Teachers who embrace this technology at an early point will have the unique opportunity to become pioneers and explorers in a remarkable new learning environment in which students can reconstruct curricular knowledge in a multimedia format. Today's talk-and-text classroom communications environment will evolve into an exciting, studiolike arena in which student producers create curricular videos, electronic slide shows, video book reports, infographics, and multimedia term papers. Difficult, dry subjects will come alive as students translate them into multimedia presentations.

\section*{Scavenged Multimedia}

Multimedia student publishing will one day become as normal a source of classroom curriculum materials as the worksheet or textbook. However, teachers who see the possibilities for student-produced, multimedia learning don't have to wait for some far-off future. They can begin now. They can bring the multimedia publishing environment of the 1990s into today's classroom by assembling the separate pieces of multimedia into a single multimedia learning center scavenged from equipment already found around most schools.

Teachers are ingenious improvisers and scavengers, and they can use these skills to work with their students and track down everything they need, including a computer, a VCR, a TV, a video camera, a tape recorder, a turntable, and an electronic keyboard.

\section*{Students as Producers}

Students can lead the way in putting the different parts of the center together. In a multimedia center, electronic "toys" like video cameras, musical keyboards, boom box-
es, and Walkmans can be linked together to become a multimedia publishing station capable of producing science radio shows, video biographies, multimedia science projects, electronic field trips, and all sorts of other innovative and exciting presentations.

However, none of this will happen unless teachers are willing to share some of the responsibilities for teaching and learning with their students. They can do this in a multimedia learning environment in which everyone learns from each other. The teacher is a process specialist and a knowledge specialist. Children are especially handy around new technologies and at figuring out ingenious ways to explore critical subjects in the curriculum using these technologies. Teachers can play a leadership role with their students by collaborating with them as knowledge-explorer teams who translate textbook knowledge into new, exciting multimedia representations.

If teachers are going to succeed at preparing their students for the workplace of the 1990s, they must create an environment which resembles that workplace-and technology is only one ingredient of that environment. Teachers must also include opportunities for students to take responsibility for their own learning and become "producers" of their own knowledge. Students must have time to work together as collaborative teams and be put into situations where they can explore and muck around, where they must think critically and cooperatively in order to solve problems and accomplish tasks.

Such classrooms are true multimedia classrooms that model the work environment of the 1990s and in which teachers play a leadership role-in collaboration with their students.

\section*{Robert Bixby}

This new GEOS utility lets you quickly and easily draw profes-sional-looking histograms, graphs, charts, and scattergrams.
geoChart, the latest addition to the GEOS family of programs, is a chartdrawing utility that can present data in nine different formats: area graph, bar and column graphs (histograms), pie chart, line graph, point graph (a line graph without the lines), scattergram with points, scattergram with lines, and unibar graph. Data for these charts can be imported in the form of text scraps from geoWrite, geoFile, geoCalc, or the new version of Note Pad (included with the geoChart package), which allows you to copy the current Note Pad page to a text scrap.
geoChart will work with GEOS versions \(1.2,1.3\), and 2.0 . It will work in 64 mode or in 40 -column mode with GEOS128.

Because it works from text scraps, geoChart can work only with a single set of data at a time. However, you can use the text manager to save a number of data sets for charting.

As you can see from the figures that accompany this article, geoChart is capable of producing attractive, instantly understandable charts of information.

These charts can then be exported, this time as photo scraps, for inclusion in geoWrite, geoPaint, or geoPublish documents.

Each time you invoke geoChart to make a new chart, you are presented with a generic chart that shows what the program can do. It's time-consuming and of questionable value to have this essentially meaningless chart appear each time the program is run. It takes about 15 seconds to draw on the screen a column chart representing 1987 widget sales.

Widgets seem to be having a banner year. However, as a person who sees at least one widget chart or document a week, I tire easily, wilting visibly whenever the \(W\) word appears on the screen. (Is it too much to ask that software companies come up with another product to chart and write about? Isn't anyone keeping track of doohickey sales? Or my personal favorite, boohahs?)

If you open an existing chart (one you have created yourself), you'll avoid the widget chart.

\section*{Importing Data}

You can create data for use with geoChart with a number of programs. I suspect that most people will prefer to use geoWrite, since this is one of the most familiar utilities. It would be just as simple to highlight an area of cells in geoChart and copy them with the Edit menu into a text scrap. And anyone who purchases geoChart will have a copy of the new Note Pad, which would be just as easy to use as geoWrite, with the additional advantage of being always available as a desk accessory, even from within geoChart itself. Copying the current page of the new Note Pad to a text scrap is as simple as pressing Commodore-C.

You can arrange data either by separating data elements by commas or (in geoWrite) with tabs. The first information entered in the upper left position of the text should be the title of the chart. This may be left blank, but in its place you must place a tab or comma to indicate that the series names are beginning. Figures 1, 2, and 4 are examples from a spreadsheet called Profits, and the series names are the months of the year. These should constitute the top row of your data.

Each of the subsequent rows should begin with a category name, such as Toys, Tools, and so on, as
depicted in the accompanying charts. After the category names, you should enter the values that correspond to the series names, such as January profits, February profits, and so on.

The values in the categories are necessary for using the text scrap in geoChart, but all of the text is optional. You can have a chart with no text in it at all, in other words.

An example of data to be used in geoChart might be quarterly investment losses:
Losses,First,Second, Third,Fourth
Industrial,6.50,3.20,1.00,1.20
Utilities,2.00,1.58,0.35,0.90
Or, if you are using geoWrite, you can insert tabs in place of the commas as follows:
Losses First Second Third Fourth \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Industrial } & 6.50 & 3.20 & 1.00 & 1.20\end{array}\)
\begin{tabular}{lllll} 
Utilities & 2.00 & 1.58 & 0.35 & 0.90
\end{tabular}

\section*{Data Mode}

To import the text scrap as data for a chart, pull down the Edit menu and select Paste. You are instantly taken to Data mode, where you can work directly with the data to be used in the chart (as opposed to Chart mode, where you work with the actual chart, discussed below).

In Data mode, you see a grid, which resembles the following for the data given above:


As you move the pointer to the various cells of the grid, you see the category and series names that apply to the cell you are pointing to, as well as the value in the cell.

You must identify which is the series and which is the category for geoChart. You can have as many as 50 columns and 25 rows of information (or 51 columns and 26 rows, including chart title, category names, and series names). This

Figure 1. The default column chart.


Figure 2. Charts can be exported to geoPaint and geoWrite in a slightly reduced form.


Figure 3. A pie chart can be developed for a single series of data.

gives an inflated impression of its abilities, however. You can create a line or column chart with 50 values, but only for four series. For other charts, this will simply be too many values to chart. The column chart, for instance, can accommodate more values than the bar chart simply because the column chart arranges the values horizontally, which offers more space than the bar chart's vertical arrangement.

Identify the first series by clicking on the first cell to be contained. Then, holding the mouse (or joystick) button down, pull the pointer through the series you want to chart (either horizontally or vertically). When you are finished, click on the row or column that contains the next series, and the cells which constitute that series will be marked for you. The four series you choose can be selected from any of the
available categories, but they will always be the same series, and you can only select one series in a given row or column.

In other words, you could highlight the first and second quarters of industrial losses in the example above. Clicking anywhere in the industrials row, then, would have no further effect. Clicking in the utilities row would cause the first and second quarters to be highlighted.

If you make a mistake, you can clear the selection by clicking on a button marked Clear.

\section*{Chart Mode}

When you have made the selection you want, click on the button marked Chart. You will instantly be taken to the chart-drawing area, and your figures will be entered into a column graph, commonly known as a histogram. This is the default, but you have eight other options. As it happens, the column graph is the most versatile option, but if, for instance, you are a psychologist comparing the results of various kinds of test scores, you might prefer to look at the scattergram to get a visual impression of the correlation of scores on two different tests.

If you have a very few series, or if you want only to chart the first 20 values in the first four columns, you can skip selecting the rows and columns to chart and simply click on the chart button.

\section*{Formatting Charts}

Once your chart is created, you can use the Edit menu to access many different formatting options for your chart. First, you can copy and paste. Paste is the option used for importing data and Copy is used to export data.

Below these options in the Edit menu are selections for changing the range of the chart, the marker, the text, the grid, and the format.

Range. Often, if there is a minimum value in the chart, geoChart uses it as the baseline. That is, in a column chart with a minimum value of 3 , the bottom line of the chart will be made equal to 3 , and any value of 3 simply won't have a column. This might prove confusing to a reader, so you'll probably want to change the range to begin at 0 or 2 so that a column will ap-
pear. Also, in the example mentioned earlier, a set of scores on one kind of test, such as an IQ test, would probably have similar-but not identical-ranges. The maximum on one test might be 125 , for instance, and the maximum on the other might be 130 . Using the range option, you can adjust the scattergram so the ranges of scores on both axes are the same.

Marker. You can select the pattern used for the individual values used in the chart. You can, in fact, select any of the familiar 32 patterns available in geoPaint. In scattergrams and line graphs, you can select the symbol used to identify the points charted. You have the choice of a square, a filled square, a diamond, or a filled diamond.

Text. You can change the font used for virtually all the text on the chart with the exception of the values, which are always in the system font. You can also cast text in bold, italic, reverse, outline, or underline type styles. Further, you can select whether a specific text section is visible or not. Although you can use any point size available, text above a point size of about 12 will look out of proportion, and in some circumstances it will cause the text to run off the screen.

The text-formatting option also allows you to edit the text sections of the chart.

Grid. There are three options for the background grid: no grid, a set of solid lines, and a set of dotted lines.

Format. You have a complete selection of number formats available. Guessing that most charts will involve money, the designers of geoChart made the default format cast the range values in dollars, but there are 14 different formats in all-some involving dollars, percentages, and scientific notation.

When your chart is formatted to the nines, select Copy from the Edit menu and you will be given the option of saving the chart fullsize as a photo scrap for geoPublish, or reduced-size for export to geoPaint or geoWrite. The full-size photo scrap is intended for use with geoPublish.

\section*{Almost There}
geoChart is a quick, powerful utility, and it's flexible like other GEOS

Figure 4. Transparent (top) or opaque area charts can represent data more dramatically than line charts can.

utilities. It can create attractive and interesting charts of various kinds, utilizing data entered with a variety of utilities. It is not perfect, however.

For instance, each time you make a change in formatting, the chart has to be completely redrawn. That occurs quickly, however, taking perhaps \(10-15\) seconds for a very complex chart. But it can become tedious if you are making many changes.

Another slightly tiresome aspect is the widget chart, drawn each time you open geoChart to create a new chart. The purpose is to make geoChart immediately appealing visually and to reassure a newcomer of the program's speed and friendliness. Once this point is made, however, it would be nice to be able to turn off this feature and start the program in Data mode.
geoChart offers no option for entering missing values. You have to enter 0 as a placeholder in the event of missing data. Failure to enter 0 for a missing value will ruin the formatting of the rest of the
series.
If you have many small values to chart, you will have formatting problems in trying to incorporate them into a pie or unibar chart. A pie with many values of, say, 1 or 2 percent will write values over each other. Under similar circumstances, the unibar chart won't write values over each other, but it will fail to write the values next to the appropriate sections of the bar, and it will write only 15 values vertically. If you have 16 or more values, some of them will simply be lost, though they will still be represented on the unibar.

As always, Berkeley's documentation (among the best in the industry) is complete and readable. The program comes on a single disk and must be installed (for copy protection); it includes the new version of the Note Pad, which doesn't have to be installed.

There is no quicker or easier way to present data than with a graph or chart, and geoChart is a simple and inexpensive way to produce good-looking graphs and charts.


Stacy J. Prowell

If you've ever added sound effects to a BASIC program, you know how difficult and time-consuming it can be to get just the right sound. With "Sound Wedge," you don't have to worry about arcane POKEs or intricate timing loops. Sound Wedge lets you add sound effects and music to your BASIC programs with a few simple PRINT commands.

The 64 's SID chip can create some pretty incredible sound effects, but, unfortunately, BASIC doesn't include commands that allow you to program sound easily. Sound Wedge makes the job easier by adding new features to the familiar PRINT command. (If you've ever used the SOUND and PLAY commands from the \(128^{\prime}\) s BASIC 7.0, then you have an idea of how to use Sound Wedge.)

\section*{Typing It In}

Program 1, Sound Wedge, is written in machine language, so use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this

\section*{Adding sophisticated} sound and music to your BASIC programs is quick and easy with this utility for the 64.
issue, when entering it. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.
Starting address: 0801
Ending address: 0D70
Be sure to save a copy of the program before leaving MLX.

Program 2, 'Sound Wedge Demo," is an example of how to use Sound Wedge from a BASIC program. To prevent typing errors, use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, when entering Program 2. Save a copy of the program to tape or disk when you've finished typing.

\section*{Getting Started}

Install Sound Wedge by loading and running Program 1. Although it's written entirely in machine language, you can load and run it as if it were a BASIC program. Once Sound Wedge is installed, you can program the SID chip using the PRINT command.

Load and run Program 2, Sound Wedge Demo, to hear some of the sound capabilities of Sound Wedge. Be sure that Sound Wedge is installed before running the demo.

Sound Wedge creates 19 new commands, each introduced by BASIC's PRINT command. Many of these commands require numeric arguments, which are placed immediately following the command. Any characters located between a command and its argument are completely ignored by Sound Wedge. Also, because the 64 prints a space after a number, you must always place one character as a delimiter after a numeric argument. The delimiter will not be printed.

You can print numeric arguments in a number of different ways. For example,
PRINT "\{V\}15"
PRINT " \(\{\mathrm{V}\) ) 15 ";
PRINT " \(\{\mathbf{v}\}^{\prime \prime}\left(3^{*} 2+9\right)\);
\(\mathrm{V}=15\) : PRINT " \(\{\mathrm{V}\) \}" V ;
all set the volume to 15 . Note that in the first example above, no semicolon is placed after the command. Without the semicolon, the PRINT command prints a carriage return after the string. The carriage return character is used by the wedge as the delimiter and is not printed. It may appear that no delimiter is printed after the last two examples, but because of the way the 64 formats numbers, PRINT sends an extra space after the number; this space is used as the delimiter.

Be careful when passing parameters to Sound Wedge. If a command doesn't require a numeric parameter, no delimiter is needed. If a numeric parameter is used, one character must be used as a delimiter between the parameter and the next command. Anything that isn't a command, an argument for a command, or a delimiter will be printed on the screen.

Sound Wedge doesn't print characters that it thinks are commands. This can lead to conflicts. For example, CTRL-2 (CHR\$(5)) is normally used to change the character color to white. When Sound Wedge is installed, CTRL-E (also CHR\$(5)) is used to erase the current voice's data. To get around this problem, you can disable Sound Wedge by printing CTRL-Z. CTRL\(X\) reenables it. See Sound Wedge Demo for an example.

\section*{Sound Wedge Commands}

Each Sound Wedge command with its description is listed below. The key sequence necessary to generate each command and any parameters needed by the command are listed on the left side of the column; the ASCII equivalent of each command is listed on the right.

The following commands affect either Sound Wedge itself or all three voices:

\section*{CTRL-Z}

CHR\$(26)
Disable Sound Wedge. All characters except CTRL-X are passed on to the print routine without interpretation. CTRL-X is screened out so that Sound Wedge can be reena-

bled. See CTRL-X.
CTRL-X
CHR\$(24)
Enable Sound Wedge. CTRL-X causes Sound Wedge to intercept all characters and interpret those that it recognizes as commands. See CTRL-Z.
CTRL-C
CHR \$(3)
Clear all three voices and reset the SID chip.
CTRL-V \(n\)
CHR\$(22)
Set the volume to \(n\), where \(n\) is a value between 0 and 15 .
f1
CHR\$(133)
Activate voice 1. Commands following this one operate on voice 1. For example, printing CHR\$(133) followed by the attack command sets the attack for voice 1 .

\section*{f3}

CHR\$(134)
Activate voice 2. See f1.
f5
CHR\$(135)
Activate voice 3 . See f1.
f7
CHR\$(136)
Activate all voices. This is used to play all three voices together. When all three voices are selected, commands which change voice parameters do not work. See CTRL-P.

The following commands affect only the voice that is currently active:
CTRL-A \(n\)
CHR\$(1)
Set the current voice's attack value to \(n\), where \(n\) is in the range \(0-15\).
CTRL-D \(n\)
CHR\$(4)

Set the current voice's decay value to \(n\), where \(n\) is in the range \(0-15\).
CTRL-S \(n\)
CHR\$(19)
Set the current voice's sustain value to \(n\), where \(n\) is in the range \(0-15\).

\section*{CTRL-R \(n\)}

CHR\$(18)
Set the current voice's release value to \(n\), where \(n\) is in the range \(0-15\).

\section*{CTRL-W \(n\)}

CHR\$(23)
Select the waveform for the current voice; \(n\) must have one of the following values:

1 Triangle
2 Sawtooth
3 Pulse
4 Noise

\section*{CTRL-F \(n\)}

CHR\$(6)
Set the frequency of the current voice to \(n ; n\) must be in the range 0-65535.
CTRL-£ \(n\)
CHR\$(28)
Set the pulse rate to \(n\) for the current voice; \(n\) must be a value in the range \(0-4095\). This command is meaningful only if the pulse waveform has been selected. See CTRL-W.
CTRL-L \(n\)
CHR\$(12)
Set the length of the sound. The variable \(n\) is approximately the number of tenths of a second the sound is to play; \(n\) must be a value in the range \(0-255\). See CTRL-P.

\section*{CTRL-P}

CHR\$(16)
Play the current sound. The play command plays the attack/decay cycle of the currently active voice or
voices for the length of time defined with CTRL-L. When the sound stops playing, the release cycle begins. If all three voices are activated, CTRL-P plays the voices together.
CTRL-E
CHR\$(5)
Erase the current voice's sound registers. This command clears all the settings for the active voice. It is a good idea to begin defining a voice with this command.

\section*{CTRL-B \(n\)}

CHR\$(2)
Set or clear bits in the current voice's control register. CTRL-B XORs (eXclusive ORs) the control register with \(n\), effectively toggling the bits in the control register which correspond to the bits set in \(n\). For example, to start the attack/decay sequence without using the play command, use a value of 1 for \(n\). Other useful values of \(n\) include

8 Disable the current voice
4 Set ring modulation
2 Set synchronization

\section*{Helpful Hints}

Sound Wedge commands may be printed directly in PRINT statements, but there's a better way. By
defining string variables to contain the information to set up and play specific sounds, you can reuse sequences of commands without having to retype the strings. Each time you print the variable, Sound Wedge plays the sound. If you use the same sound frequently in your program, this technique can save quite a bit of memory.

If you use several similar sounds, don't include the play command (CTRL-P) in your definition. You can print the variable to set up the sound, print commands to change a few values, and then play the sound.

\section*{Customizing Sound Wedge}

Sound Wedge itself occupies only about 1024 bytes of memory when it's running. To make Sound Wedge more flexible, a relocator is built into the program. The relocator adds approximately 500 more bytes to the program.

If you list Sound Wedge, you'll see one BASIC program line:
51200 SYS2061
The line number corresponds to the location where the relocator pro-
gram installs Sound Wedge. Relocating Sound Wedge is simply a matter of changing the line number without disturbing the rest of the program. Follow these steps to relocate Sound Wedge:
- List Sound Wedge. You should see one BASIC program line.
- Type the old line number on a line by itself and press RETURN. (This erases the line from memory.)
- Cursor up to the old line and change the line number to the address where you want Sound Wedge to reside. Be sure to press RETURN after you've changed the line number.

It is important that you execute these steps in the correct order. If you try to change the line number before erasing the old line, the machine language will be corrupted.

Sound Wedge is disabled by RUN/STOP-RESTORE. To reenable it, type SYS line number, where line number is the BASIC line number you see when you list Sound Wedge.

See program listings on page 83.

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\section*{Gabby}


This powerful notepad is an ideal sidekick for the 64. "Gabby" is always ready for action, even while you're running another program.

Throw away the notepad you keep by your computer. "Gabby" is a SpeedScript-compatible mini-word processor that you can call up at any time. It also features a clock and a directory reader.

With Gabby, you can change gears from programming to writing with the touch of a key. Instead of loading SpeedScript, just press CTRL-RUN/STOP to activate the built-in word processor. After you've finished your note, return to your BASIC program without missing a beat. Gabby resides in hidden memory; it does not steal memory from BASIC.

\section*{Getting Started}

Gabby is written entirely in machine language, so you'll need to use "MLX," the machine language entry program located elsewhere in this issue, when you enter the program. When prompted by MLX, respond with the values given below.
Starting address: 0801
Ending address: \(1 \mathrm{B78}\)
Be sure to save a copy of the program when you've finished typing.

Load and run Gabby the way you would a BASIC program. The program will install itself at \$C000 (49152). Now you can activate it by
pressing CTRL-RUN/STOP or by typing SYS 49152. A gray screen with dark gray text appears. Simply begin typing.


A keypress brings you "Gabby," a mini-word processor that's always ready to go.

You can use the cursor keys to move through the text. Press HOME to go to the top left corner of the screen. A second HOME puts you at the start of the file. CLR (SHIFT-HOME) clears all text. CTRL-HOME moves you to the end of the file. Commodore-HOME takes you to the beginning. (The Commodore key is located below the RUN/STOP key at the lower left of the keyboard.)

Gabby toggles between insert and overwrite mode when you
press CTRL-I. This is indicated by the letter \(I\) or \(O\) in the lower right corner of the edit window. CTRL-Q exits the program and restores the screen. When you reenter the editor, the text from your previous session reappears.

To load a document, press f 7 . Save the document by pressing \(f 8\). For a disk directory, press CTRL-4. The screen clears and the directory is displayed. Press any key to pause the directory listing. After you've read the directory, press any key to return to Gabby.

To issue a disk command from within Gabby, press CTRL- \(\uparrow\) and enter the appropriate command. (The up-arrow key is located above the RETURN key.) For example, you scratch a file by pressing CTRL- \(\uparrow\) and then typing S0:filename at the disk-command prompt.

When you activate the program, the clock is set to 1:00:00 a.m. The timer will not start until you enter the correct time of day. Press CTRL-T and then type in the time. The cursor remains in the text window. The seconds value can be typed in, but it's ignored. Press RETURN when you have finished.

This clock gives approximate time (disk access interrupts it), so don't trust it for important appointments.

\section*{Building Blocks}

Gabby has powerful block commands for moving, copying, or deleting sections of text. To define a block of text, first move the cursor to the beginning of the block and press Commodore--. (The backarrow key is at the upper left corner of the keyboard.) Now the screen border turns yellow, awaiting the end-of-block definition. Move the cursor to the last character you want to include in the block and press Commodore-- again.

The green border gives the goahead for move, copy, or delete commands. Delete the block with Commodore-D. For the other commands, position the cursor to the new location and then press Commodore-M for move or Commodore-C for copy. Don't attempt any block commands when the screen border is yellow, because this causes the computer to lock up.

Gabby's documents have the same format as that of SpeedScript files, but you'll need SpeedScript for
making printouts. Use either program for editing files and SpeedScript for making hardcopy.

\section*{Memory Machinations}

Gabby uses the memory hidden under Kernal ROM, BASIC ROM, and the 4 K of free memory at 49152. File size is limited to 15 K (approximately eight typewritten pages). Large files may cause block commands to fail. There are slide bars on the right and the bottom window borders. The bottom one indicates how much free memory is left. As it approaches the right edge, you should be aware that you're getting close to running out of memory. The bar on the right represents the current position in the file. When this reaches the bottom, you're at the end of the file.

If you press RUN/STOP-RESTORE, you'll disable the CTRLRUN/STOP activation. In this case, use SYS 49152 to reactivate Gabby. This utility stores screen information when activated. The screen border, background, and text are restored when you exit by pressing CTRL-Q.
See program listing on page 84.

\section*{Introducing the World's Eighth Wonder.}


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\section*{Resources for Serious Programmers}
- Symbol Master Multi-Pass Symbolic Disassembler. C64 \& C128. \$49.95
- PTD6510 super-powerful Symbolic Debugger. C64. \(\$ 49.95\)
- MAE64 6502/65C02 Macro Editor /Assembler. \$29.95
- C64 Source Code Book. Kernal and Basic ROMs. \$29.95

\section*{BEFORE TYPING}

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

\section*{Tank Ambush}

See instructions in article on page 26 before typing in．

0801：0C 08 0A 00 9E 20323064 ø809：36 32 ø0 00 ø0 A2 64 A9 BD 0811：00 9D 3C ण3 CA 10 FA A9 76 0819：00 8D 15 D0 8D 1A Dø 20 D2 0821：D8 08 AD 5503 8D 5603 A8 Ø829：A2 18 A9 øø 9D Ø0 D4 CA 27 0831：D6 FA A9 1F 8D 18 D4 A9 AF 0839：14 8D 16 D4 A9 ØA BD 15 6C 0841：D4 A9 AA 8D 07 D4 A9 0134 0849：8D 08 D4 A9 02 BD 09 D4 84 Ø851：8D 0A D4 A9 øø 8D ØC D4 Ø3 0859：A9 FO 8D 0D D4 A9 41 8D 5A Ø861：øB D4 A9 F2 8D 17 D4 2023 8869：Bl 0F 20 BB \(12201 F 1237\) 0871：20 A2 14 A9 02 8D 3F व3 1F 0879：8D 3E 03 8D 45 Ø3 8D 48 B2 Ø881：03 8D 52032890 ØA 1860 0889：A2 08 A0 ØB 20 F0 FF A2 19 0891：00 BD C5 08 20 D2 FF E8 7F 0899：E0 13 DØ F5 A9 Ø0 8D 18 D8 ø8A1：D4 A9 7C BD 1 B D0 A9 øø 5 E Ø8A9：48 A9 0148 AØ ØØ A2 øø 37 Ø8B1：CA DØ FD 88 D 0 F8 68 Dø AF Ø8B9：F5 20 Al 日F AD 42 Ø3 Dø 3 F Ø8C1：F8 4C ØE 08 92 9C 472059 ஏ8C9：41 \(204042045 \quad 2 \varnothing 20 \quad 20 \quad 39\) Ø8D1：4F \(20 \begin{array}{lllllll}56 & 20 & 45 & 20 & 52 & \text { A9 } 57\end{array}\) 08D9：Øø 8D 21 Dø 8D 20 Dø A9 B6 08E1：93 2ø D2 FF \(2 \varnothing 99\) ø9 A2 3A Ø8E9：ø0 A9 ØD 8D 3C Ø3 A9 ØA 2A Ø8F1：8D 3D ø3 A9 51 AØ 5A \(2 \varnothing\) F4 Ø8F9：66 09 A9 5A 8D D1 04 A9 BF 0901：0A 8D D1 D8 A9 51 8D E6 D7 0909：04 A9 øD 8D E6 D8 20 8E 6B ø911：ø9 A2 øø A9 ØA 8D 3C Ø3 EC 9919：A9 øD 8D 3D ø3 A9 5A Aø DC 0921：51 2066 ø9 A9 øD 8D D1 AF Ø929：D8 A9 51 8D D1 04 A9 5A 61 9931：8D E6 Ø4 A9 ØA 8D E6 D8 øC Ø939：20 8E Ø9 20 AF ø9 AD Øб 1F 6941：DC 2910 F0 03 4C E8 08 40 9949：AD 3C 07 C9 B1 Dø 06 A9 45 Ø951：øø 8D 55 ø3 6ø C9 B2 Dø ø2 0959：ø6 A9 D7 8D 55 Ø3 60 A9 CD 9961：B9 8D 55 ø3 60 9D A9 045 F Ø969：9D F9 04 48 AD 3C 03 9D CF 0971：A9 D8 9D F9 D8 98 E8 9D 7A ø979：A9 Ø4 9D F9 ø4 AD 3D 03 09 0981：9D A9 D8 9D F9 D8 68 E8 AE 9989：Eの 16 D D D9 6ø A2 96 AØ A4 0991：øØ 88 DØ FD CA DØ F8 60 AB 9999：18 A2 05 AO ØA 20 FØ FF BD 09A1：A2 Øø BD D3 ø9 20 D2 FF 68 Ø9A9：E8 EØ BD Dø F5 60 AD Øø B9 99Bl：DC 29 ØF C9 øE F0 Ø5 C9 03 09B9：øD Fø øC 60 AD 3C 07 C9 4C 99C1：B3 F0 03 EE 3C 0760 AD A5 99C9：3C 07 C9 B1 F0 ø3 CE 3C 7D 09D1：07 6ஏ 12 9A 542041201 09D9：4E \(204 \mathrm{AB} 20 \quad 2041204 \mathrm{D}\) 1A Ø9E1：2Ø 42 2ø 55 20 532048 C4 Ø9E9：øD ØD ØD 2 Ø 2 Ø 2 Ø \(2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 4 B\) Ø9F1：2の \(2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 9 B 2 \varnothing \mathrm{FA}\) 09F9：2Ø \(2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 202 \varnothing 202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) ØC
 ØAø9：2の øD ØD ØD \(2 \varnothing\) 2ø \(2 \varnothing\) 2の C4


ØA19： 2043 4F \(50 \quad 59524947\) EA ØA21：48 \(54 \begin{array}{lllllll}54 & 20 & 31 & 39 & 38 & 39 & \text { ØD AF }\end{array}\) ØA29：ØD 20 20 20 2Ø 20 20 20 B3 ØA31：43 4 F 4D \(50155 \begin{array}{lllll}54 & 45 & 21 & 11\end{array}\) ØA39：20 \(50 \quad 5542\) 4C \(4943 \quad 418 \mathrm{~F}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { ØA } 41: 54 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 4 \mathrm{E} & 53 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 20 & 49 & 75\end{array}\)
 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\emptyset A 51: 2 \emptyset & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 41 & 86\end{array}\) ØA59：4C \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 52494748\) ØA61：53 \(20 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 53 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 567 \emptyset\) ØA69：45 44 2E ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD 8B ØA71：20 20 20 20 20 \(20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 85\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { ØA79：} 20 & 20 & 9 \mathrm{~F} & 44 & 49 & 46 & 46 & 49 & 17\end{array}\) ØA81：43 55 4C \(54 \quad 59\) 2Ø 4 C \(45 \quad 84\) ØA89：56 45 4C \(20 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 12 \quad 31 \mathrm{AD}\) FE ØA91：50 Ø3 Fの ØC 2の 4C ØC AD 65 ØA99：57 Ø3 FØ Ø1 60 4C B3 ØA ED ØAA1：CE 51 Ø3 DØ ØD CE 52 Ø3 2A ØAA9：DØ Ø8 2Ø 24 ØC A9 Ø4 8D ØB ØAB1：52 Ø3 AD 46 Ø3 \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset\) Ø6 20 Dl ØAB9：26 ØE 4C Ø2 ØB CE 47 Ø3 33 ØACl：D6 14 CE 48 Ø3 DØ 日F A9 C4 ØAC9： 02 8D 48 Ø3 AD 42 Ø3 D 0 C8 ØAD1： 05 A9 Ø1 8D 46 Ø3 20 A1 EB ØAD9：ØF CE 40 Ø3 DØ Ø8 202169 ØAE1：ØD A9 96 8D \(4 \emptyset\) Ø3 CE 41 7F ØAE9：Ø3 DØ Ø8 20 52 ØD A9 ØA DA ØAF1：8D 41 Ø3 AD 4C Ø3 FØ Ø9 B1 ØAF9： 20 81 ØB AD 1E DØ 4C 3C C3 ØBø1：ØB CE 44 Ø3 Dø \(\emptyset 9 \quad 2 \emptyset 4 \mathrm{~B} 3 \mathrm{~F}\) ØВஏ9：ØB \(A D \quad 55\) Ø3 8D 44 Ø3 AD 1C ØB11：1E DØ 8D 4B 03 A2 ØØ BD 31 ØB19：21 ØE 2D 4B Ø3 DD 21 ØE 7D ØB21：FØ Ø8 E8 Eの Ø4 DØ FØ 4C 6E ØB29：3C ØB \(A D \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 03 \quad 29 \quad \emptyset 4 \quad \mathrm{C} 919\) ØB31：Ø4 DØ Ø8 8E 4D Ø3 A9 Ø1 32 ØB39：8D 4C Ø3 A2 64 CA DØ FD A1 ØB41：AD 8D Ø2 C9 01 F0 F4 4C \(7 \varnothing\)
 ØB51：DØ C9 9B BØ 17 C9 5F Dø 3Ø ØB59：Ø3 FE FB Ø7 C9 82 Dø Ø3 9D ØB61：FE FB 0718 B9 07 Dø 69 4D ØB69：Ø1 99 Ø7 DØ E8 C8 C8 CØ 11 ØB71：08 DØ DB AD 50 03 C9 Ø2 3 A ØB79： \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset 0598\) AA FE 07 DØ 60 1D ØB81：AD 4F Ø3 DØ 39 A9 FF 8D AD ØB89：4E Ø3 A9 Ø2 8D 4F ø3 AD 3A ØB91：4D Ø3 A8 18 6D 4D Ø3 AA F6 ØB99：BD Ø7 DØ C9 5F Bø Ø5 A9 78 ØBA1：C7 4C BØ ØB C9 73 BØ Ø5 F7 ØВА9：A9 C8 4C BØ 9B A9 C9 9987
 ØBB9：AØ 192084 ØF \(6 \emptyset\) CE 4 E 98 ØBC1：Ø3 D 033 CE 4 F Ø3 D 0 2E 37 ØBC9：A9 Øø 8D 4C Ø3 AD 4D Ø3 97 ØBD1：A8 18 6D 4 D Ø3 AA A9 \(4 \mathrm{AB} \quad 26\) ØBD9：9D Ø7 DØ B9 F8 ØB 9D Ø6 6B ØBE1：DØ AD 10 DØ 39 1C ØE 19 4A ØBE9：FC ØB 8D 10 DØ B9 Ø0 ØC 6D ØBF1：99 FB \(97 \quad 201 \mathrm{E}\) ØC \(60 \quad 18 \mathrm{BO}\) ØBF9：7C Eの 40 ØØ ØØ ØØ 40 Cl DØ ØCø1：C4 C1 C4 A9 ØF 8D 13 D4 C8 ØCø9：A9 4C 8D 14 D4 A9 64 8D 9F ØC11：ØE D4 A9 Ø4 8D ØF D4 A9 D6 ØC19：81 8D 12 D4 60 A9 80 8D 1D ØC21：12 D4 60 A2 Øø BD 97 DØ 83 ØС29：C9 96 Bø 19 E8 E8 EØ Ø8 28 ØC31：DØ F3 A2 øø BD Ø7 DØ C9 78 ØС39：78 BØ Ø7 E8 E8 EØ 08 DØ D4 ØC41：F3 60 A9 Ø1 2C A9 Ø2 8D 4A ØC49：50 Ø3 60 AD 54 Ø3 DØ 6C ED ØC51：A9 28 8D 53 Ø3 A9 02 8D 7F ØC59：54 Ø3 AD 5 5 Ø3 C9 Ø2 Dø 2 B ØC61：34 38 AD 56 Ø3 ED 55 03 3A
 ØC71：A9 Ø2 8D \(2 \emptyset\) DØ A9 80 8D 4E ØC79：1D DØ A5 A2 C9 7F 90 Ø3 A3 ØC81：A9 C3 2C A9 6E 8D ØE DØ 16 ØC89：A9 C8 8D ØF DØ A9 Ø5 8D 1ø ØC91：54 03 4C A9 9C A9 A7 8D 9C ØC99：ØF DØ A5 A2 C9 7F BØ Ø3 FC ØCA1：A9 6E 2C A9 E6 8D ØE DØ A4 ØCA9 ：AD 15 DØ 9980 8D 15 DØ BD ØCB1：AD 10 DØ 29 7F 8D 10 D 74 ØCB9：2の Ø4 ØC 6Ø CE 53 Ø3 DØ Ø5

ØCCl：25 CE 54 Ø3 DØ 20 AD 50 8D ØCC9：Ø3 C9 Ø2 DØ Ø3 20 E8 ØC 99 ØCD1：AD 15 DØ 29 7F 8D 15 DØ DF ØCD9：A9 Ø0 8D 1D DØ 8D 20 DØ 18 ØCE1：8D 50 Ø3 201 E ØC 60 CE E7 ØCE9：C4 \(07 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{C} 4 \quad 07 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 30 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{B} 8\) ØCF1：Ø6 A9 Ø1 8D 57 Ø3 6Ø A2 9A ØCF9：Øø AØ øØ B9 F8 ØB 9D Ø6 ØB ØD01：DØ AD 10 DØ 39 1C ØE 19 6D ØDØ9：FC ØB 8D 10 DØ B9 øØ ØC 9Ø ØD11：99 FB Ø7 A9 4B 9D Ø7 DØ 22 ØD19：C8 E8 E8 EØ 08 DØ DC 60 9A ØD21：AD 43 Ø3 C9 ØE Fø Ø8 C9 ED ØD29：ØA FØ Ø4 C9 Ø6 DØ ØB AD D8 ØD31：Ø3 DØ C9 B7 90 1A CE Ø3 43 ØD39：DØ 60 C9 ØD F0 Ø8 C9 Ø9 22 ØD41：FØ Ø4 C9 Ø5 DØ ØA AD Ø3 6B ØD49：DØ C9 C8 BØ Ø3 EE Ø3 DØ ØD ØD51：6Ø AD 43 Ø3 C9 ØC BØ 22 A1 ØD59：C9 Ø9 90 1E A9 02 8D Ø8 Ø7 ØD61：D4 20 A4 ØD CE 3F Ø3 DØ 9D ØD69：34 20 2D ØF A9 Ø2 8D 3F EB ØD71：Ø3 8D 3E Ø3 A9 Ø1 8D 98 DC ØD79：D4 60 AD 43 Ø3 C9 05 9Ø D9 ØD81：1C C9 Ø8 BØ 18 A9 02 8D 21 ØD89：ø8 D4 2Ø DC ØD CE 3E Ø3 D1 ØD91：DØ ØB 20 D4 ØE A9 Ø2 8D DØ 0D99：3F Ø3 8D 3E 03 A9 91 8D F7 ØDA1：Ø8 D4 60 A2 øø AØ ØØ BD 6B ØDA9： 07 DØ C9 81 B Ø ØA C9 5E 6C ØDB1：B Ø Ø3 20 CE ØD 20 CE ØD 69 ØDB9： 20 CE ØD C8 E8 E8 E0 08 7A
 ØDC9：Ø3 20 CE ØD 60 BD Ø6 DØ EE ØDD1：C9 FF DØ Ø3 2012 ØE FE 7F ØDD9：Ø6 DØ 6Ø A2 Øø AØ ØØ BD A1 ØDE1： 07 D D C9 81 BØ ØA C9 5E A4 ØDE9：B Ø Ø3 2 Ø Ø6 ØE 20 Ø6 ØE 8C ØDF1： 20 Ø6 ØE C8 E8 E8 Eの 08 Aの ØDF9：DØ E5 AD 50 Ø3 C9 Ø2 FØ E4 ØEØ1：Ø3 2Ø Ø6 ØE 6Ø BD Ø6 DØ 1F ØEØ9：DØ Ø3 2012 ØE DE 06 DØ 3C ØE11：60 B9 21 ØE 4D 10 DØ 8D AA ØE19：1Ø DØ 60 F7 EF DF BF 7F FA ØE21： \(0810 \quad 204080\) AD 49 Ø3 9D ØE29：DØ 33 2Ø B4 ØE A2 のØ EE B3 ØE31：Ø3 Dの E8 Eの Ø3 DØ F8 A9 25 ØE39：Ø1 8D 49 Ø3 A9 ØØ 8D 4A 45 0E41：Ø3 AD Ø3 DØ 38 E9 ØF 8D CC ØE49：Ø5 DØ AD 15 DØ Ø9 Ø4 8D 63 ØE51：15 DØ A9 CA 8D FA 97 A9 1E 0E59：Ø2 8D 29 D 60 CE 4A 03 E1 ØE61：D \(1 E\) A2 ØØ CE Ø3 DØ E8 CE ØE69：EØ Ø3 DØ F8 A9 ØØ 8D 49 12 0E71：Ø3 8D 46 Ø3 AD 15 DØ 29 F7 ØE79：FB 8D 15 D \(\quad 20\) CE 日E 6ø 5F ØE81：AD 4A Ø3 C9 C8 DØ F8 AD 2D ØE89：03 DØ 38 E9 B4 ØA ØA 18 FA ØE91：69 4B AA EØ 64 BØ Ø5 A9 32 ØE99：CB 4C A8 ØE EØ 7D BØ Ø5 Ø8 ØEA1：A9 CC 4C A8 ØE A9 CD 8D 1A ØEA9：FA \(\emptyset 7\) 8E \(\emptyset 5\) DØ A9 ØA 8D F5 ØEB1：29 DØ 6Ø A9 ØØ 8D ØØ D4 48 ØEB9：A9 Ø4 8D Ø1 D4 A9 29 8D 9A ØEC1：Ø5 D4 A9 ØB 8D Ø6 D4 A9 53 ØEC9：81 8D 04 D4 60 A9 80 8D 10 ØED1： 04 D4 60 A9 0085 FB A9 83 ØED9：Ø4 85 FC A9 Øø 85 FD A9 4F ØEE1：D8 85 FE A2 04 A Ø ØØ B1 2A ØEE9：FB 8D 3C Ø3 B1 FD 8D 3D FC ØEF1：Ø3 C8 B1 FB 8891 FB C8 Ø3 ØEF9：B1 FD 8891 FD C8 C8 C 9 FD ØFØ1： 28 DØ EF AØ 27 AD 3C Ø3 DA 0F09：91 FB AD 3D 03 91 FD 18 EA ØF11：A5 FB \(69 \quad 28 \quad 85\) FB A5 FC 15 0F19：69 00 85 FC A5 FD \(69 \quad 28\) 8C⿹F21：85 FD A5 FE 69 ⿹勹 85 FE 7 B ØF29：CA 10 BA \(6 \emptyset\) A9 Øø 85 FB 62 0F31：A9 Ø4 85 FC A9 Ø0 85 FD FB ØF39：A9 D8 85 FE A2 ब4 AØ 27 9ø ØF41：B1 FB 8D 3C 03 B1 FD 8D 15 ØF49：3D Ø3 88 B1 FB C8 91 FB 15 0F51：88 B1 FD C8 91 FD 8888 8A ØF59：10 F1 AØ Øø AD 3C \(0391 \quad\) Ø6 ØF61：FB AD 3D Ø3 91 FD 18 AS 1B

9F69：FB 692885 FB A5 FC 6917 0F71：ø0 85 FC A5 FD \(6928 \quad 85 \quad 56\) 0F79：FD A5 FE 69 Ø0 85 FE CA 55 बF81：10 BC \(60 \quad 20\) BB ØF 83 DØ 5F ØF89：FA 60 A2 05 FE E0 07 BD 29 ØF91：Eの 07 C9 3A DØ 99 A9 30 EC 0F99：9D E0 07 CA 4C 8D 0F 6363 ØFA1：AD Øø DC AB 29 0F BD 43 AØ のFA9：03 \(98 \quad 2910\) 8D 42036971 ØFB1：A9 ØA 85 FB A9 1085 FC 2 D 0FB9：A9 ø0 35 FD A9 3085 FE 55 ØFC1：AØ øø \(2 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 2\) ØF C9 63 F 0 BA өFC9：09 20 E9 ØF 98 D9 18 4C 27 ØFD1：C3 ØF \(2 \varnothing\) F2 ØF 4820 F2 95 ØFD9：øF AA 6826 E9 ØF CA Dø 2 B øFE1：FA 98 Dø 03 4C C3 日F 69 DD OFE9：91 FD E6 FD DØ 02 E6 FE 68 ØFF1：60 B1 FB AA E6 FB Dø 02 A1 QFF9：E6 FC A5 PB C9 1F \(9007 \quad 32\) 1001：A5 FC C9 129001 C8 BA 32 1009：60 0．FA Ø日 Ø3 FA Cの 0745 1011：FA DØ 17 FA D4 17 FA D4 43 1019：17 FA D4 17 FA D4 17 FA E3 1021：D4 17 FA D4 17 FA D4 1783 1029：FA D4 17 FA D4 17 FA D4 5C 1031：17 FA D4 17 FA D4 17 FA FB 1039：D4 17 FA D4 17 FA D4 17 9B 1041：FA D4 17 FA D4 17 FA D4 74 1049：05 63 Øø 1F 10 ø0 øø 74 AB 1051：øø øø А8 øø øб 4463 øø 5E 1059：33 10 øø 00 50 ø0 01 D4 78 1061：øø ø2 A8 øø ø3 5C øø ø2 A2 1069：A8 øø Ø1 04 63 øø 27 Ø4 AB 1071：00 00 ø4 00 01 55 ø0 01 7ø 1079：F5 Øø 01 55 ø0 ØA AA 8ø 08 1081：ดB 57 8ø ØA AA 80055564 1089：4095 01 40 05 01 40 63 3F 1091：øø 26 ø4 øø øб 19 øø ฮø 2ø 1099：15 øø 0ø 7F 40 Ø0 554029 1ØA1：øの 514063 øб 2C 15 Øø 2 F 10A9：00 6A 40 Ø0 6640 Ø0 37 D7 10B1：øの 01 7750 01 FF Dø 01 BO 10B9：55 50 ø1 515063 øø 20 FD 10C1：ø4 øø øø 5540 ø1 AA Aø 35 10C9：ø6 AA A4 \(\emptyset 6\) A6 A4 \(\emptyset 6\) B7 18 10D1：A4 Ø3 F7 F0 177775 1F B3 10D9：FF FD 1F FF FD \(15 \begin{array}{llll}55 & 55 & \text { Al }\end{array}\) 10E1：15 \(55 \quad 5515405563\) ø0 FB 1のE9：17 2 Ø10 ø2 02 øø øø 28 F7 1øF1：8ø Øø 4A Øด 02 AA \(2 \varnothing\) øø 96 1øF9：6E 8ø ø0 29 øø øø AA 8ø D9 1101：øø 1А øø øø 29 øø øø 1104 1109：63 ø0 18 80 80 øø 04 10 04 1111：ø8 9ø 88 øø ØA 2ø ø2 2869 1119：ø8 ø8 BA 2ø øø A9 øø ø1 42 1121：6A 10 ø2 AA 8ø øø 6E 80 C8 1129：02 E9 8 Ø Ø2 AA øø ø2 9A EA 1131：80 øø 69 øø øø 5163 øø CC 1139：15 10 øø øø 8А øø Ø8 2270 1141：øø 1222 08 08 2A EØ 2178 1149：28 9ø øø AE 88 ø8 BA 60 C8 1151：ø2 A9 80 Ø1 8A A2 23 AA CE 1159：8ø ØA 6E 8ø ØA E9 E8 Ø2 DF 1161：AA AØ 10 9A 88 ØA A9 AØ ØD 1169：ø2 914063 ø0 14 ø8 øø 8F 1171：øø 28 øø øø 28 øø øø AA 89 1179：øØ ØØ AA ØØ ØØ АА ØØ Ø2 9D 1181：AA 8 \(\varnothing 02\) AA 80 Ø2 AA Aø 06 1189：ØA AA AØ ØA AA AØ ØA AA A6 1191：Aの ØA AA AØ ØA AA AØ ØA 2C 1199：AA Aø ØA AA AØ ØA AA AØ 48 11A1：ØA AA AØ 63 Ø0 2020 øø 7E
 11B1：øø øø 1063 øб 30 2ø øø 0D 11B9：øø 8ø øø Ø2 ø8 øø øø АØ FC 11C1：øø øø Aの øø øø 5063 øø FF 11C9：27 2063 øø 04 व2 22 øø 60 11D1：øø \(2 \varnothing\) øø ø8 A8 \(8 \varnothing 02\) AA 72 11D9：øø øø AB øø øø 64 øø øø A2 11E1：10 63 øø 150463 ø0 04 E7 11E9：1ø øø øø øø \(2 \varnothing 8\) ø๐ 8299 11F1：ø4 ø8 28 øø ø2 22 øø øø B5 11F9：ø8 øø ø2 28 8 ø ø 2A øø 3B 12ø1：Ø8 AA 20 Ø2 AA \(8 \emptyset\) øø A2 F1 12ø9：øø Ø2 AA 80 ø2 8A 8 Ø ØА \(5 \emptyset\)

1211：AB Aの ØA AA AØ 01 AA 40 BD 1219：ø0 5563 ø0 07 øø А9 C0 4B 1221：8D F8 07 8D F9 07 A9 CA 0 E 1229：8D FA Ø7 A9 FF 8D 1C Dø 8D 1231：A9 01 8D 27 Dø 8D 28 DØ 6C 1239：A9 Ø0 8D 25 DØ A9 ØF 8D ØF 1241：26 Dø A9 83 8D 17 Dø A9 2E 1249：Ø8 8D 1B DØ A9 Ø2 8D 29 DA 1251：DØ 8D 2A Dø 8D 2B DØ 8D DB 1259：2C D 0 8D 2D DØ 8D 2E Dø 36 1261：A9 AC 8D Ø0 DØ 8D Ø2 DØ C8 1269：8D Ø4 DØ A9 CD 8D Ø1 DØ 81 1271：A9 BE 8D Ø3 Dø A9 Cl 8D 3A 1279：FB 07 8D FD 87 A9 C4 8D E4 1281：FC 97 8D FE 97 A9 CE 8D 91 1289：FF 07 A9 4D 8D 07 D6 8D 31 1291：Ø9 DØ 8D ØB DØ 8D ØD DØ 78 1299：A9 18 8D Ø6 Dø A9 7C 8D 5E 12A1： 08 DØ A9 EØ 8D ØA DØ A9 21 12A9：4の 8D ØC DØ A9 4の 8D 1059 12B1：DØ AD 15 DØ 09 7B 8D 15 BF 12B9：Dø 60 A9 E7 85 FB A9 1293 12Cl：85 FC AØ Øø B1 FB 20 D2 8C 12C9：FF E6 FB Dø 02 E6 FC A5 7F 12D1：FB C9 A2 Dø EF A5 FC C9 A1 12D9：14 DØ E9 A9 5F 8D E7 97 1C 12E1：A9 07 8D E7 DB 609392 E6 12E9：ø5 \(2 \varnothing 20202020\) A4 AF 19 12F1：B9 A2 B9 AF A4 ØD 202087 12F9：20 20 A3 B7 B8 B7 A3 \(20 \quad 32\) 1301：20 20 20 20 20 20 202027 1309：20 20 20 20 A4 AF B9 A2 47 1311：B9 AF A4 20 20 20 ØD 2052 1319：20 20 20 \(20202020203 F\) 1321：2Ø \(2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 47\) 1329：20 202020202020204 F 1331：A3 B7 B8 B7 A3 0D 2020 5B
 1341：20 202095 A4 AF B9 A2 D6 1349：12 B8 B7 A3 B7 B8 92 A2 40 1351：B9 AF A4 ØD 12 B7 B8 9219 1359：A2 B9 AF A4 AF B9 A2 12 3B
 1369：2の 20 2б 20202020208 F 1371：2б \(2 \varnothing\) A3 B7 B8 92 A2 B9 AE 1379：AF A4 AF B9 A2 12 B8 B7 B8 1381：A3 92 ØD 11111111111 D \(\varnothing\) 1389：11 \(11111 \begin{array}{lllllll}11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & \mathrm{AF}\end{array}\) 1391：12 9E \(2 \varnothing 202020202050\) 1399：20 20202020202020 BF 13A1：2の \(2 \varnothing 20202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 202 \varnothing \mathrm{C7}\) 13A9：2ø \(2 \varnothing 202020202020 \mathrm{CF}\) 13B1：20 20 2б 20 2の \(2 \varnothing 2020\) D7 13B9：2の 20 2Ø \(2 \varnothing 2 \emptyset 2092\) A9 4E 13C1：90 C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 CC 13C9：CE 9E DF \(12 \begin{array}{llllll}120 & 20 & 20 & 20 & F D\end{array}\) 13D1：20 \(20202020202020 \mathrm{F7}\) 13D9：92 A9 9ø CD C6 C6 C6 C6 48 13E1：C6 C6 C6 9E DF 12202087 13E9：20 2020202092 A9 90 5D 13F1：C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 CE \(2 \varnothing\) 13F9：2Ø CE \(2 \varnothing\) 2E \(2 \varnothing\) 2E 2ø 2 E F2 14ø1：2E \(2 \varnothing \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \varnothing \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \varnothing \mathrm{CD} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{BD}\) 1409：CD C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 B4 1411：9E DF 122020202020 A6 1419：92 A9 90 C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 19 1421：C6 C6 CE \(2 \emptyset\) CE \(2 \mathrm{E} 2 \varnothing 20\) C9 1429：20 \(20 \quad 20202020202051\) 1431：2の 2の 2 E CD \(2 \varnothing\) CD C6 C6 Aø 1439：C6 C6 C6 C6 C6 9E DF 12 3E 1441：2ø \(2 \varnothing\) 2ø 92 A9 9ø C6 9965 1449：54 41 4E 4B 53 90 C6 CE A3 1451：2の CE 2 E \(2 \varnothing 2020 \quad 20 \quad 20\) E6 1459：2ø \(2 \varnothing 20202020202081\) 1461：2ø 2E CD \(2 \varnothing\) CD C6 9953 F 1469：43 \(4 \mathrm{4F} 52 \mathrm{~F}^{45}\) 9曰 C6 9 E DF 62 1471：12 \(2 \varnothing 92\) A9 90 C6 C6 C6 8B 1479：99 33 90 C6 C6 C6 CE 20 C8 1481：CE 2E AF B9 A2 12 B8 B7 B4 1489：A3 \(2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) A3 B7 B8 49 1491：92 A2 B9 AF 2E CD 20 CD 94 1499：С6 99 3ø 30 3ø \(3 \varnothing\) 3ø 9ø С7 14A1：C6 78 A9 C1 8D 14 03 A9 09 14A9：14 8D 15 ø3 A9 32 8D \(12 \begin{aligned} & 55\end{aligned}\)


14B9：Dø A9 81 8D 1A Dø 5860 E2 14C1：AD 19 Dø 8D 19 Dø \(30 \varnothing 7\) 6D 14C9：AD ØD DC 58 4C 31 EA AD D7 14D1：12 DØ C9 59 BØ ØA А9 И3 ØA 14D9：3D 21 D6 A9 59 4C F6 14 C3 14E1：C9 D1 Bø ØA A9 Ø7 8D 21 BF 14E9：DØ A9 D1 4C F6 14 A9 ØC 4B 14F1：8D 21 Dø A9 32 8D 12 Dø 9A


\section*{64 Runner}

See instructions in article on page 61 before typing in．

1Cø1：3D 1C 64 øø 9922934 Cl 34 1Cø9：4F 41
 1C19：38 2ø 4D \(4 \mathrm{~F} 4445 \quad 22\) 3A C9 1C21：99 22414 EE 4420525558 1C29：4E \(2 \varnothing 495420494 \mathrm{E} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{El}\) 1C31：36 \(34204 \mathrm{DD} 4 \mathrm{~F} 4445 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}\) AE 1C39：22 øø 54 1C 6E øø 99 3A AF
 1C49：41 \(4 \mathrm{D} \quad 45 \quad 22\) 3B \(4 \mathrm{E} 41 \quad 24\) F9 1C51：øø 71 1C 78 øø \(85 \quad 22448 \mathrm{~F}\) 1C59：45 \(56494345 \quad 204 \mathrm{E} 55 \mathrm{C} 3\) 1C61：4D \(42 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 45 & 52 & 2 \varnothing & 2 \varnothing & 38 & 9 D\end{array} 2 E\) 1C69：9D 9D 22 3B 4445 00 8D 94 1C71：1C \(820085 \quad 22445249 \mathrm{CD}\) 1C79：56 \(45 \quad 204 \mathrm{E} 554 \mathrm{D} 4245 \mathrm{C} \varnothing\) 1C81：52 2б \(2 \varnothing\) 3б 9D 9D 9D 22 B2 \(\begin{array}{llllllllllll}1 \mathrm{C} 89: 3 \mathrm{~B} & 44 & 4 \mathrm{E} & \text { Ø曰 } & \mathrm{AE} & 1 \mathrm{C} & 8 \mathrm{C} & \text { ØØ } & 39\end{array}\)
 1C99：42 \(31 \quad 2 \mathrm{C} 55 \quad 284445 \quad 29 \quad 20\) 1CA1：2C \(44 \begin{array}{llllllll}28 & 44 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 29 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 50 & 0 \mathrm{~A}\end{array}\) 1CA9：32 363439 Ø0 C0 1C 96 F2 1CB1：øø DE 9C 3A FE Ø2 \(31 \quad 3570\) 1CB9：3A 9E \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}37 & 33 & 36 & 32 & \text { ø0 } & \text { øø } & 4 B\end{array}\) 1CC1：øø 78 A9 07 8D Ø6 D5 A9 97 1CC9：7E 8D Øø FF A2 øø BD E2 18 1CD1：1C 9D øø Cø E8 DØ F7 8E 94 1CD9：16 D \(\varnothing\) A5 AE A4 AF 4C \(0 \square 6 \mathrm{D}\) 1CE1：C0 A2 E3 86 Ø1 A2 2F 86 7F 1CE9：øø A2 øø 8E 3ø Dø A2 40 FD 1CF1：8E 06 D5 8D 60 C \(\varnothing 8\) 8C \(61 \quad \varnothing 7\) 1CF9：C0 A2 F7 8E Ø5 D5 A2 FF E7 1Dø1：9A D8 \(2 \varnothing\) A3 FD 2050 FD øC 1Dø9：2の 15 FD \(2 \varnothing\) 5B FF \(2 \varnothing 53 \mathrm{C} 8\) 1D11：E4 \(2 \emptyset\) BF E3 \(2 \varnothing 22\) E4 A2 F1 1D19：FB 9A 58 AD 60 Cø AC 61 9E 1D21：C0 85 AE 85 2D 84 AF 84 AA 1D29：2E A9 ø1 8D ø2 ø8 \(20 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 33 & 81\end{array}\) 1D31：A5 2059 A6 A9 ØD 20 D2 \(7 \varnothing\) 1D39：FF A9 øø \(2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) FF 4C AE AB 1D41：A7 Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 4F

\section*{Gridlock}

\section*{Article on page 30.}

\section*{MA 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATONS，INC．－ \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED \\ RF 20 PRINTCHRS（27）＂M\｛2 HOME \(\}\) （CLR\}": COLORø, 1: COLOR4,1 \\ BX 36 DIMNMS（6），NPS（6），APS（6）， \(\operatorname{BL}(7), \operatorname{BP}(6,6), \operatorname{GP}(6,6):\) \(\operatorname{DEFFNR}(X)=I N T(\operatorname{RND}(1) \star X)+\) 1 \\ HE \(4 \varnothing\) FORX＝1TO7：PCS \((X)=M I D S("\) \｛RED\}\{1习\{YEL\}\{GRN\}\{BLU\} \｛PUR\}\{CYN\}", X, 1): NEXT}

AA \(50 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:\) IFX＞6THENX\(=1\)
SM 60 PRINTPCS \((X): G L \$=" G R I D L O C\)
RC \(7 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 3 DOWN\}"TAB （8）＂\｛RVS\}£\{21 SPACES\}N"
：PRINTTTAB（8）＂\｛RVS\}
\｛SPACE\}\{OFF\}\{WHT\}U*IEAヨ*

［2 SPACES \(\} \mathrm{U}^{\star}\) IU＊I＂PCS（X）＂ \｛RVS\}\{SPACE]":PRINTTAB(8
）＂\｛RVS\}\{SPACE\}\{OFF\} \{WHT\}

TSPACE \(\}=\{\) SPACE \(\}=\{\overline{S P A C E}\}=\) －\(\{2\) SPA \(\bar{C} E S\}-\{S P \bar{A} C E\}--\) T2 SPACES \(\} " \bar{P} C \$(X) "\{\overline{R V S}\}\) ［SPACE］＂
SA 8 Ø PRINTTAB（ 8 ）＂\｛RVS\}\{SPACE\}

 \＄（X）＂\｛屋VS\}\{SPACE\}":PRINT TAB（ 8 ）＂\｛RVS\}N\{21 SPACES \(\}\) \｛OFF\}£"
XK 9ø PRINT＂\({ }^{(D O W N\}\{12}\) RIGHT\}\(\}\) PYRIGHT 1989＂：PRINT＂
\｛6 RIGHT\} COMPUTE! PUBLIC ATIONS，INC．＂
AM \(1 \varnothing 0\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) RIGHT \(\} A L L\) RIG HTS RESERVED＂
GK 110 PRINT＂\(\{5\) DOWN \(\}\) \｛ 8 RIGHT \(\}\) （WHT）HOW MANY PLAYERS？ \｛SPACE\} (1-5)
EE 120 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN5 0
KM 130 IFAS＜＂1＂ORAS＞＂5＂THEN50： ELSEPL＝VAL（AS）
QJ 140 FORX＝1TOPL
HE 150 PRINTPCS（X）＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\} \｛RIGHT\}WHAT IS PLAYER \# ＂X＂\｛LEFT\}'S NAME";:INPU TNMS \((\mathrm{X}): \operatorname{IFNMS}(\mathrm{X})="\)＂THEN 150
CG \(160 \operatorname{NMS}(\mathrm{X})=\operatorname{LEFT}(\operatorname{NMS}(\mathrm{X}), 9)\) ： NEXT：PL＝PL＋1：NMS（PL）＝＂C OMPUTER＂
MF 170 FORX \(=1\) TO8：READBXS \((X)\) ：NE XT：DATA＂区3＠ヨ＂，＂区3 Pヨ＂，
＂§3 吅＂，＂飞3 I习＂，＂\｛RVS\} ③ U习＂，＂\｛RVS\}区3 Y习"," \｛RVS\}83 T刃", "\{RVS\} \｛3 SPACES\}"
HP 180 OLS＝＂O\＆Y P \(\{\) DOWN \(\}\) \(\{3\) LEFT \(\} \bar{G} \bar{y}\{\) SPACE \(\} \mathbb{E M}\) \｛DOWN\}\{3 LEFT\}LEP \({ }^{\text {＠}}\)＂：FO \(\mathrm{RX}=1 \mathrm{TO}: \operatorname{READNP} \overline{\mathrm{S}}(\mathrm{X}), \operatorname{APS}(\) X ）：NEXT：FORX \(=1\) TO \(7:\) READB LS \((X)\) ：NEXT
GB \(190 \mathrm{BL} \$(\mathrm{PL})=\mathrm{BL} \$(7)\)
BR 2 صø AS＝＂\｛HOME\}\{DOWN\} \{RIGHT\} ＂：FORX＝1TO6：BS＝AS：FORY＝ 1T06： \(\mathrm{BP} \$(\mathrm{y}, \mathrm{X})=\mathrm{B} \$: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\) ＂\(\{4\) RIGHT \(\}\)＂：NEXT ：AS＝AS＋ ＂\｛4 DOWN\}": NEXT
BK \(21 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{C L R\} ":\) FORY＝1TO6： FORX＝1TO6：PRINTPCS（X）BP \＄（X，Y）OL\＄：NEXTX，Y
EC 22 PRINT＂ \(\mathrm{H}^{2}\) HOME\}\{DOWN\} "TAB ( 26）＂\｛YEL\} U***********I" ：FORX＝1＇TO \(\overline{3}:\) PRINTTAB（26）
＂－＂SPC（11）＂－＂：NEXT：PRIN

\｛YEL\} \(\star \star \star\{\overline{W H} T\}\) ROW \(\{\) YEL \(\} \star K\) ［2 DOWN\}"
DS 230 FORX \(=1\) TO \(: \operatorname{PRINTTAB(29)P~}\) C \(\$(\mathrm{X})\)＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\)＂LEFT（ \(\mathrm{GL} \$, \mathrm{X}\) －1）＂\(\{\) WHT \} \{OFF \}"MIDS (GL\$ ， \(\mathrm{X}, 1\) ）PCS（X）＂\｛RVS\}"MIDS( GLS， \(\mathrm{X}+1\) ）：NEXT
QF 240 PRINTTAB（ 26 ）＂\(\{\) DOWN \(\} \mathrm{U}^{* \star \star}\) ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊I＂：FORX＝1TO \(\overline{6: \mathrm{PR}}\) INTTAB（26）＂\(=\)＂SPC（11）＂－＂ ：NEXT：PRINTTAB（26）＂J＊部 ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊K \｛HOME \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
GC \(250 \overline{\text { REM } * * * * *}\) GAME LOOP＊＊＊ ＊＊
GP \(260 \mathrm{GW}=\varnothing\) ：FORP＝1TOPL：WINDOW2 7，17，37，22，1：PRINTPC\＄（P ）：GOSUB450
JE \(27 \varnothing\) GOSUB38ø：PRINT＂\(\{\) WHT \(\} ": G\)

OSUB700：IFNMS（P）＝＂COMPU TER＂THENGOSUB520：GOTO32 ø
GQ 280 WINDOW27，17，37，22，1：PRI NT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)＂NMS（P）：PRINT＂ ENTER\｛6 RIGHT\}COL"Cl"-"
C2：PRINT＂\({ }^{\text {D }}\) DOWN \(\}->" ;\)
AJ 290 GETKEYAS：A＝VAL（AS）：IFA＜ C1ORA＞C2THEN290：ELSEPRI NTA＂，＂：CP＝A
 ＂CHRS（64＋R1）＂－＂CHRS（
64＋R2）：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}
（7 RIGHT\}";
AG 310 GETKEYBS：IFB\＄＜CHRS（ \(64+\mathrm{R}\) 1）ORB \(\$>\) CHRS \((64+\mathrm{R} 2)\) THEN 3 10：ELSEPRINTB\＄：RP＝ASC（B §）-64
AR 320 PRINT＂ \(\mathrm{A}^{2}\) HOME \(\}\)＂：F＝80ø0： FORX＝1T08：\(F=F+200:\) PRINT \(\mathrm{BP} \$(\mathrm{CP}, \mathrm{RP})\)＂\(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\)
\｛DOWN\} \{3 LEFT\}
\｛3 SPACES \} \{DOWN\}
（3 LEFT\}"BX\$(X): SOUND1, F，1：NEXT
EX 330 FORX＝1TO8：F＝F＋200：PRINT \(\mathrm{BP} \$(\mathrm{CP}, \mathrm{RP})\)＂\(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\)
\｛DOWN\}\{3 LEFT\}"BXS(X)"
\｛DOWN\} (3 LEFT\} \{RVS\}
\｛3 SPACES\}": SOUND1,F,1: NEXT
EQ 340 FORX＝1TOB：F＝F＋200：PRINT \(B P \$(C P, R P) B X S(X) "\{D O W N\}\) \｛3 LEFT\}\{RVS\} 3 SPACES\} （DOWN）\｛3 LEFT \}
\｛3 SPACES\}": SOUND1, E, 1: NEXT：PRINTBPS（CP，RP）＂
\｛RVS\}"BL\$(P): SOUND1,3øø Ø， 10
CP \(350 \mathrm{GP}(\mathrm{CP}, \mathrm{RP})=\mathrm{P}: \operatorname{PRINT"}\{\mathrm{BLK}\}\) ＂：GOSUB7ø0：GOSUB450：IFP C＝126ANDPR＝126THEN630
HM 360 NEXT：GOTO26
BD \(370 \underset{\star *}{\text { REM }} * * * * \star\) DICE ROLL \(* * *\)
FJ 380 WINDOW27，2，37，4，1：CL＝P： FORX＝1 TO6：CL＝CL＋1： IFCL＞ 6 THENCL＝1
PK 39ø C1＝FNR（6）：C2＝FNR（6）：IFC \(1=\) C2THEN390
QQ 40Ø IFC1＞C2THENQ \(=C 2: C 2=C 1: C\) \(1=0\)
BR \(410 \mathrm{R} 1=\mathrm{FNR}(6): \mathrm{R} 2=\mathrm{FNR}(6): \mathrm{IFR}\) \(1=\) R2THEN41б
BR 42 IFR1＞R2THENQ \(=R 2: R 2=R 1: R\) \(1=0\)
MA 430 PRINTPCS（CL）＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛RVS\}\{RIGHT\}"NPS(Cl)" \｛2 UP\}"NPS(C2)"\{2 UP\} \｛RIGHT\}"APS(R1)"\{2 UP\}" AP\＄（R2）：SOUND1，FNR（200б ）+8 øøø，5：NEXT：RETURN
HH 440 REM＊＊＊＊＊CHECK FOR WIN \(\star \star \star \star *\)
BM 450 PR＝ø： \(\mathrm{PC}=0\) ：FORX＝1T06：FOR \(\mathrm{Y}=1\) TO6： \(\operatorname{IFGP}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=\) PTHENP \(C=P C O R(2 \uparrow X): P R=P R O R(2 \uparrow Y\) ）
PB 460 NEXTY，X：C＝ \(0: \mathrm{R}=\varnothing: F O R X=1 \mathrm{~T}\) 06
AQ 470 IF \((\) PCAND \(2 \uparrow X)<>\) ©THENC \(=C+\) 1
HK 480 IF \((\) PRAND \(2 \uparrow \mathrm{X})<>\) ©THENR \(=\) R + 1
FM 490 IFC＞4ANDR＞4THENGW＝GWOR2 †PL
QF 5 øø RETURN
FC 510 REM＊＊＊＊＊COMPUTER MOVE ＊＊＊＊＊
QX 52 WINDOW27，17，37，22，1：PRI NT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) COMPUTER＂：PRIN T＂MOVES：＂：PRINT＂\({ }^{\text {（DOWN }\}-~}\)
＞＂；：Q \(\$=" \mathrm{"}: Q C=P C: Q R=P R\)
GC 53 Ø CM＝\(:\) FORX＝C2TOC1STEP－1： FORY＝R2TOR1STEP－1：MC＝1
BJ \(540 \operatorname{IFGP}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=\) PTHEN59б
\(\operatorname{BE} 550 \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{GWAND}(2 \uparrow \operatorname{GP}(X, Y)))<>\varnothing\) THENMC \(=M C+5\)
GP \(560 \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PCAND}(2 \uparrow \mathrm{X}))=\varnothing\) THENMC \(=\) \(\mathrm{MC}+2\)
EC \(570 \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PRAND}(2 \uparrow Y))=\varnothing\) THENMC \(=\) MC＋2
DC \(580 \operatorname{IFGP}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})<>\operatorname{PANDGP}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})<\) \(>0\) THENMC \(=\mathrm{MC}+1\)
XP 590 QS \(=\) Q \(\$+S T R \$(M C): I F M C>C M T\) HENCM＝MC：\(C P=X: R P=Y\)
MG \(60 \emptyset\) NEXTY，X：PRINTCP＂，＂CHRS （ \(64+\mathrm{RP}\) ）：RETURN
MK \(610 \underset{\star *}{\text { REM }} * * * * *\) GAME OVER \(* * *\)
 ：R1＝C1：C2＝7－C1：R2＝C2：GO SUB700：NEXT
CH 630 WINDOW \(27,17,37,22,1\) ：PRI NT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) YEL \(\}\) GRIDLOC＂： PRINT＂\(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) ACHIEVE D＂：PRINT＂\({ }^{\text {（4 }}\) SPACES \(\}\) BY＂： PRINTNMS（ P ）
JS 640 FORX＝1TO16：COLORの，X：COL OR4，17－X：SOUND1，FNR（2øø Ø）+8 Øøの， 5 ：NEXT ：COLOR日， 1 ：COLOR4， 1
CF 650 PRINT＂PLAY AGAIN？＂：PRIN T＂\｛3 SPACES\}(Y/N)"
XH 660 GETKEYAS：IFAS＝＂Y＂THENRU N
EB 670 IFAS \(<>\)＂\(N\)＂THEN660
KK 680 PRINTCHRS（27）＂L\｛2 HOME\} \｛CLR\}": END
SR 690 REM \(* \star \star \star \star\) OUTLINE＊＊＊＊＊
AS 7 Ø0 PRINT＂\(\{2\) HOME \(\}\)＂；：IFCl＝1 THEN \(72 \varnothing\)
BX 710 FORX＝2TOCl：PRINT＂
\｛4 RIGHT\}"; :NEXT
FC 72 IFR1＝1THEN \(74 \varnothing\)
MG 730 FORX＝2TOR1：PRINT＂
\｛4 DOWN\}": :NEXT
SB 740 PRINT＂＂；：FORX＝C1TOC2：P RINT＂＊＂CHRS（48＋X）＂＊＊＂； NEXT：\(\overline{\text { PRINT＂}}\) \｛LEFT \(\}\) I＂；：FO RX＝R1TOR2：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \｛LEFT\}-\{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}"CHR \＄（ \(64+\mathrm{X}\) ）＂\(\{\) DOWN \(\}\{\) LEFT \(\}-\) \｛DOWN\} \{LEFT\}二"; : NEXT?PR INT＂\(\{\) LEFT \(\}\) K＂\(;:\) FORX \(=\) C2TO C1STEP－1：PRINT＂\(\{2\) LEFT \} ＊\((2\) LEFT \(\}\)＂CHR \(\$(48+X) "\) T2 LEFT \(\} \star\{2\) LEFT \(\} \star{ }^{\star \prime \prime}\) ；：NE XT
DP 75 Ø PRINT＂\(\{\) LEFT \(\}\) J＂；：FORX＝R2 TORISTEP－1：PR INT＂\｛UP\} \｛LEFT\} \(=\) UUP \} \{LEFT \}"CHRS ( \(64+\mathrm{X}\) ）＂TUP\} \{ LEFT\(\}\)－\(\{\mathrm{UP}\) \} \｛LEFT\} \(=" ;:\) NEXT：P \(\bar{R} I N T "\) \｛LEFT\} \({ }^{\text {Ü }}\) ：PRINTPCS（P）：RE TURN
MS \(760 \underset{\star \star \star}{\text { REM }}\)＊＊＊＊＊DATA STMTS＊＊
DD 770 DATA＂\(\{\) SPACE \(\}\) E \(\exists\) \｛DOWN \(\}\) \｛2 LEFT\} \{SPACE\}-\{DOWN\}
\｛2 LEFT\}\{SPACE\}区E®", "UI \｛DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\} \&Q \({ }^{2}\) EW \｛DOWN\} \{ 2 LEFT\}E2 Eヨ", "U I\｛DOWN\} \(\{2\) LEFT\}UK\{DOWN\}


 \｛DOWN\} \(\{2\) LEFT \(\}\{S P \bar{A} C E\}-\) \＆W彐\｛DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\} JK", "U I \(\{\) DOWN \(\}\{2\) LEFT \(\}=\left\{\right.\) SPACE \(\left.^{\prime}\right\}\) TDOWN\} \{2 LEET\}JK̄","
E2 R习\｛（DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\}EZヨ
EW彐\｛DOWN\} \{ 2 LEFT\}
\｛SPACE\}EEY", "ERGI\{DOWN\}
\｛2 LEFT\}--\{DOWN\} （2 LEFT］हE \({ }^{2} K^{\prime \prime}\)
 \｛2 LEFT\}EZI\{DOWN\} \｛2 LEFT\} \(\}\) K＂＂，＂EA \｛DOWN\}\{2 LEFT] EQ \｛SPACE\} (DOWN\} \{2 LEFT \} EZZEX马＂，＂UI（DOWN）
 （2 LEFT）JK＂＂，＂EA羽S \｛DOWN\} \{2 LEFT\} [RQ \｛SPACE\} \{DOWN\} \{2 LEFT\} EEX \(\left\{\right.\) SPACE \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
SA 790 DATA＂\(\{\) SPACE \(\}\) S 3 \｛SPACE \(\}\) \｛DOWN\} \{3 LEFT \} \{SPACE \(\}=\) \｛SPACE\} (DOWN\} (3 LEFT)
 \｛DOWN\} \{3 LEFT \} U*K \{DOWN\}
 \｛DOWN\} \{3 LEFT] \{SPACE]* ［W习\｛DOWN\}\{3 LEFT\}J*K"
 \｛DOWN\} \{3 LEFT\}EZ彐*\&W \｛DOWN\}\{3 LEFT\} （2 SPACES \}EEZ", "EAZ

 （DOWN）\｛3 LEFT］हQ \｛DOWN \} 3 LEFT\} J*K", "U*I \｛DOWN\}\{3 LEFT\} \(=\)
\｛2 SPACES\}\{DOWN̄ \}
\｛3 LEFT\} J*K"

\section*{Sound Wedge}

See instructions in article on page 75 before typing in．

\section*{Program 1：Sound Wedge}
 0809：31 Ø0 Ø0 Øロ AD \(93 \quad 98 \quad 85 \mathrm{C} 0\) ஏ811：FE 38 E9 7C 8D C3 ஏ8 AD EC 0819：04 08 85 FF E9 69 8D C4 31 0821：08 A9 B1 18 6D C3 08 8D 6 F ஏ829：8A 09 8D 59 ØA 8D 78 0A 89 0831：A9 Ø9 6D C4 08 8D 8F Ø9 F0 Ø839：8D 5E ØA 8D 7D ØA A9 Ø2 2B Ø841：18 6D C3 Ø8 8D ØØ ØA A9 DB ஏ849：ØC 6D C4 ø8 8D 97 ØA A9 1A Ø851：46 18 6D C3 98 8D 1F 日A 33 0859：A9 リA 6D C4 08 8D 24 ØA 83 ஏ861：A9 1B 18 6D C3 ø8 8D BE FE ஏ869：ØC A9 日D 6D C4 Ø8 8D C3 87 0871：ØC A9 7C 85 FC 8D BB 0877 0879：A9 Ø9 85 FD 8D BC Ø8 A9 4A 0881：64 8D BD 08 A9 ØD 8D BE BA 0889： 98 A9 F1 8D BF Ø8 A9 0B 9B Ø891：8D CØ ஏ8 201 F Ø9 A2 11 ØF Ø899：B1 FC 91 FE 2064 ØD CA 5B
 Ø8A9：DØ FA A9 64 8D BF Ø8 A9 81 Ø8B1：ØD 8D CØ \(08 \quad 201 \mathrm{~F} \quad 09\) 6C 40
 Ø8Cl：øの øの øø のø øø øの Bl FC 32 Ø8C9：8D C1 Ø8 C8 B1 FC 8D C2 FD Ø8D1： \(08 \quad 88 \quad 38 \mathrm{AD}\) Cl Ø8 ED BB AF ø8D9：ø8 8D C5 Ø8 AD C2 Ø8 ED Ø1 Ø8E1： BC ø8 のD C 5 ø8 9Ø 26 AD CC Ø8E9：Cl Ø8 ED \(B D\) ø8 8D C5 98 8ø Ø8F1：AD C2 Ø8 ED BE Ø8 ØD C5 5F Ø8F9：Ø8 Bの 12 AD C1 Ø8 6D C3 24 Ø901：ø8 BD C1 Ø8 AD C2 Ø8 6D 29 Ø909：C4 ø8 8D C2 ø8 AD C1 Ø8 DF Ø911：91 FE \(20 \quad 64\) ØD AD C2 Ø8 A2 Ø919：91 FE 2Ø 64 ØD 60 AØ øø 29 0921：B1 FC 8D C6 Ø8 C9 20 FØ Ø2 Ø929：34 29 1F C9 19 F0 2E 2932 Ø931：ØF C9 ØB FØ \(28 \quad 29\) ØC C9 75 Ø939：øC FD 22 AD C6 \(\quad 08 \quad 29\) 9F F4 Ø941：FØ 1129 ØF C9 Ø8 F Ø ØB 81 Ø949：C9 ØA \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 07 \mathrm{Bl} \mathrm{FC} 91\) FE F4

Ø951：20 64 ØD B1 FC 91 FE 2095 Ø959：64 ØD 4C \(68 \quad 09\) B1 FC 91 8B Ø961：FE 20 64 ØD 20 C7 Ø8 38 Cø 0969：A5 FC ED BF ø8 8D C5 ø8 51 0971：A5 FD ED Cø ø8 ØD C5 Ø8 A7 Ø979：90 A4 6Ø 78 AD 26 Ø3 8D 2A 6981：A4 Ø9 AD 27 Ø3 8D A5 09 F2 6989：A9 B1 8D 26 Ø3 A9 Ø9 8D 4F 0991：27 Ø3 58 60 AE A8 Ø9 AC DF Ø999：A9 Ø9 AD A7 \(09 \quad 18 \quad 60 \quad 20 \quad 7 \mathrm{C}\) 09A1：95 09 4C B1 Ø9 Øロ Øø Øロ AD Ø9А9：ØØ ØØ ØØ Øø ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ BB Ø9B1：8D A7 Ø9 8E A8 Ø9 8C A9 AA Ø9B9：Ø9 BA BD 05 Ø1 C9 F5 D F 2 Ø9C1：ØA BD Ø6 Ø1 C9 A6 DØ Ø3 A6 Ø9C9：4C Aø 99 AD A7 Ø9 C9 1833 Ø9D1：D6 Ø6 8D A6 09 4C \(95 \quad 0997\) 99D9：C9 1A Dø ø8 A9 ØØ 8D A6 Ø1 Ø9E1： 09 4C 95 Ø9 AE A6 Ø9 DØ Cl Ø9E9：03 4C Aø Ø9 A2 ØØ DD F1 F7 Ø9F1：ØB FØ Ø8 E8 EØ 11 DØ F6 39 Ø9F9：4C AØ Ø9 8A ØA 1869 Ø2 A9 ØAØ1：8D ØС ØA A9 ØØ 69 ØС 8D Ø6 ØAØ9：ØD ØA 6C Ø2 ØC 68 8D AF AØ ØA11： 0968 8D Bø 69 EE AF Ø9 EC ØA19：DØ Ø3 EE BØ Ø9 A9 46 8D 48 ØA21：26 Ø3 A9 ØA 8D 27 Ø3 A9 97 ØA29：Øø 8D AE ஏ9 8D AA 09 8D BD ØA31：AB 09 4C 95 Ø9 29 F0 C9 D8 ØA39：30 FØ Ø2 \(38 \quad 60\) AD A7 9977 ØA41： 29 ØF C9 ØA \(6 \emptyset\) 8D A7 Ø9 19 ØA49：8E A8 Ø9 8C A9 Ø9 C9 1A D7 ØA51：DØ 12 A9 ØØ 8D A6 Ø9 A9 4A ØA59：B1 8D 26 Ø3 A9 Ø9 8D 2752 ØA61：Ø3 4C 95 Ø9 2Ø 36 ØA 9Ø CB ØA69：1D AE AE Ø9 DØ Ø3 4C 95 DE ØA71：Ø9 A2 ØØ 8E AE Ø9 A9 B1 3A ØA79：8D 26 Ø3 A9 Ø9 8D 27 Ø3 A8 ØA81：AD AA Ø9 6C AF Ø9 AE AE AC ØA89： 09 DØ Ø5 A9 22 8D AE Ø9 3F ØA91：ØE AA Ø9 2E AB Ø9 AD AA E2 ØA99： 09 8D AC Ø9 AD AB 09 8D 77 ØAAl：AD Ø9 ØE AA Ø9 2E AB Ø9 9C ØAA9：ØE AA Ø9 2E AB Ø9 18 AD D2 ØAB1：AC Ø9 6D AA \(\emptyset 9\) 8D AA Ø9 93 ØAB9：AD AD Ø9 6D AB Ø9 8D AB 50 ØACl：\(\emptyset 9\) AD A7 Ø9 29 ØF 18 6D 6E ØAC9：AA Ø9 8D AA \(\varnothing 9\) 9Ø Ø3 EE 51 ØAD1：AB \(\quad 09 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 95 \quad\) Ø9 20 ØЕ ØA ØAD9：ØA ØA ØA ØA 8D AA Ø9 AD 2E ØAE1：A3 ØB 29 ØF ØD AA 99 8D 53 ØAE9：A3 ØB 4C 71 ØC \(2 \emptyset\) ØE ØA 3 A ØAF1：AD A3 ØB \(29 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset\) ØD AA Ø9 D3 ØAF9：8D A3 ØB 4C 71 ØC \(2 \emptyset\) ØE ED ØВØ1：ØA ØA ØA ØA ØA 8D AA Ø9 65 ØBø9：AD A4 ØB 29 ØF ØD AA Ø9 1E ØB11：8D A4 ØB 4 C 71 ØC 20 ØE 47 ØB19：ØA AD A4 ØB 29 FØ ØD AA B6 ØB21：Ø9 8D A4 ØB 4C 71 ØC 2 С C4 ØB29：ØE ØA 8D 18 D4 4 C C 95 Ø9 98 ØB31：2ø ØE ØA 8D 9E ØB AD AB 1D ØB39： 09 8D 9F ØB 4C 71 ØC 20 3C ØB41：ØE ØA 8D AØ ØB AD \(A B\) Ø9 ØC ดB49：8D A1 ØB 4C 71 ØC \(2 \emptyset\) ØE \(B E\) ØB51：ØA 8D A5 ØB 4C 95 Ø9 A2 A2 ØB59：øØ 8A 9D 9E ØB E8 EØ Ø8 75 ØB61：D \(\emptyset \quad \mathrm{F} 8 \quad 20 \quad \mathrm{BF} \quad\) ØB \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 95 \quad \emptyset 9 \mathrm{DB}\) ØB69：A2 ØØ 8A 9D 9E ØB E8 EØ CF ØB71：20 DØ F8 A2 ØØ 9D ØØ D4 6ø ØB79：E8 EØ 15 DØ F8 4C 95 Ø9 19 ØB81：20 ØE ØA AA A9 Ø8 ØA CA 63 ØB89：DØ FC AA AD A2 ØB 29 ØF 1A ØB91：8D A2 ØB 8A ØD A2 ØB 8D B7 ØВ99：A2 ØВ 4С 71 ØС Øø ØØ Øø C4


 ØBB9：øø øø øø øø øø øठ AD BE E9 ØBC1：ØB ØA ØA ØA AØ ØØ AA DØ EC ØBC9：Ø1 6Ø B9 9E ØB 9D 9E ØB Bø ØBD1：E8 C8 Cø Ø8 DØ F4 60 AD EF ØBD9：BE ØB ØA ØA ØA AØ ØØ AA 71 ØBE1：Dø Ø1 \(6 \varnothing\) BD 9E ØB 99 9E 7B ØBE9：ØB E8 C8 Cの Ø8 DØ F4 6Ø B2 \(\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { ØBF1：} 85 & 86 & 87 & 88 & 01 & 04 & 13 & 12 & 36\end{array}\)

ØBF9：16 17 Ø6 1C ØC 03 05 10 E9 øCø1：ø2 30 ØC \(3 \varnothing\) ØC \(3 \varnothing\) ØC 3014 øCø9：ØC D6 ØA EE ØA FF ØA 17 88 øC11：ØВ 28 ØВ 81 ØВ 31 ØВ 4Ø А5 øC19：ØB 4 F ØВ 69 ØB 58 ØB AD FF øC21：øC 24 ØC 2Ø ØE ØA 4D A2 A1 ØC29：ØB 8D A2 ØB 4C 71 ØC 208 F ØC31：BF ØB AD A7 9929 ø3 8D 9C ดС39：BE ØВ \(2 \varnothing\) D8 ØB 4C 95 Ø9 C2 øC41：øø øø øø AD AA ØB Ø9 Ø1 C8 øC49：8D 04 D4 AD AD ØB 8D 4194 øC51：øC 6ø AD B2 øB Ø9 01 8D 74 ØC59：øB D4 AD B5 ØB 8D 42 ØC 5C ØC61：60 AD BA ØB Ø9 Ø1 8D 1296 ØC69：D4 AD BD ØB 8D 43 ØC 60 B1 øC71：A2 øø AD BE øB Dø 03 4C 6A ØC79：95 Ø9 C9 Ø1 DØ ØE BD 9E Cø øC81：øB 9D Øø D4 E8 E0 07 DØ 7D øC89：F5 4C 95 Ø9 C9 Ø2 Dø ØE F8 øC91：BD 9E ØB 9D 07 D4 E8 EØ A9 øC99：\(\varnothing 7\) Dø F5 4C 95 Ø9 BD 9E D7 øCA1：øB 9D øE D4 E8 EØ 07 DØ 5F ØCA9：F5 4C 95 Ø9 20 BF 0B 78 Al ØCB1：AD 14 ø3 8D AF 09 AD 15 Fg øCB9：ø3 8D Bø Ø9 A9 1B 8D 1446 øCC1：ø3 A9 øD 8D 15 ø3 Aø øø 36 øCC9：8C 41 øC 8С 42 øС 8С 4361 ØCD1：ØC AD BE ØB DØ ØC \(2 \emptyset 44 \mathrm{lF}\) øCD9：øC 2 Ø 53 øC \(2 \varnothing 62\) øC 4C 1A ØCE1：FA ØC C9 Ø1 DØ Ø6 \(2 \varnothing 44\) E6 ØCE9：ØC 4C FA ØC C9 Ø2 DØ Ø6 39 ØCF1：2Ø 53 øC 4C FA øC 2062 DF øCF9：øC A9 FF 8D AC 09 A9 06 3E ØDø1：8D AD Ø9 58 AD AC 99 DØ F6 øDø9：FB 78 AD AF \(098 D 140399\) ØD11：AD Bø 09 8D 15 Ø3 58 4C D9 ØD19：95 ø9 CE AD 09 Dø 41 A9 AC ØD21：06 8D AD Ø9 AD 41 ØC F0 63 ØD29：ØB CE 41 ØC DØ Ø6 AD AA ØA ØD31：øB 8D ø4 D4 AD 42 øC Fø 81 ØD39：øB CE 42 øC Dø ø6 AD B2 42 øD41：ØB 8D ØB D4 AD 43 ØC FØ 76 ØD49：øB CE 43 ØC Dø Ø6 AD BA 7A ØD51：ØB 8D 12 D4 AD 41 øC ØD 7B ØD59：42 øC ØD 43 ØC 8D AC ø9 66 ØD61：6C AF Ø9 E6 FC Dø Ø2 E6 43 øD69：FD E6 FE Dø Ø2 E6 FF \(6 \emptyset 35\)

\section*{Program 2：Sound Wedge Demo}

FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
PJ 20 POKE53280，11：POKE53281，1 1：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{BLK\} \｛3 SPACES\} COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPUTE！PUB．，INC．＂
QJ \(3 \emptyset\) PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\} RESERVED" : FORI \(=1 \mathrm{~T}\) O1750：NEXTI
PP 40 PRINT＂\(\{\mathrm{Z}\}\{\) WHT \(\}\{\mathrm{X}\}\{C L R\}\) \｛V\}15"
EH \(5 \varnothing\) REM DEFINE BELL SOUND
RH \(6 \emptyset \mathrm{~B} \$="\{\mathrm{~F} 1\}\{\mathrm{WHT}\}\{\mathrm{W}\} 2\) \｛RED 2 \(55\{F\} 10207\) \｛A\}ø \{D\}9 \｛HOME\} \(\quad\) \｛RVS\} \(\varnothing\) \｛L\} 5 \｛P\}"
HC 70 REM DEFINE GUNSHOT
PS 80 G \(\$=\)＂\(\{F 3\}\{\) WHT \(\}\{W\} 4\) \｛F\} 242 78 \｛A\}ø \{D\}ø \{HOME\} 15 \｛RVS\}10 \{L\}1 \{P\}"
BX 90 REM DEFINE EXPLOSION
PF \(10 \emptyset \mathrm{ES}=\)＂\｛F5\}\{WHT\}\(\{\mathrm{W}\} 4\) \｛F\}53 \(6\{A\} 1\{D\} \emptyset\) \｛HOME \(\} 15\) \｛RVS\}12 \{L\}10 \{P\}"
JQ 110 REM DEFINE HARP
BG 120 Hl \(\$="\{\mathrm{~F} 1\}\{\) WHT \(\}\{\mathrm{W}\} 2\)（A） 9 \｛D\}ø \{HOME\} 15 \｛RVS\} 7
KQ 130 H \(2 \$="\{\mathrm{~F} 3\}\{\) WHT \(\}\{\mathrm{W}\} 2\)（A 99 \｛D\} 7 \｛HOME\}Ø \{RVS\}ø
HQ 140 REM NOTE THAT FREQUENCY ISN＇T INCLUDED IN THE \｛SPACE\}HARP
PX 150 REM DEFINITION．IT＇S AD DED LATER，AND CHANGES
\｛SPACE\}ALONG WITH THE L ENGTH
PR 160 PRINT＂PRINTING B\＄RINGS A BELL．．．＂； B \＄
AJ 170 PRINT＂GS IS A GUNSHOT．． ＂；G\＄
HK 180 FORI \(=1\) TOI \(\varnothing \varnothing\) ：NEXTI
GS 190 PRINT＂E \(\$\) IS AN EXPLOSIO N！＂；ES
GJ 200 FORI＝1TO2000：NEXTI
BX 210 RESTORE
QP \(22 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛STOP\}";H1\$;"\{L\} Ø \｛B\}1 "; H2 \(\$\) ；：REM SET U \(P\) THE HARP
MQ 230 READA，B，L：IFA＜øTHEN260 BK \(240 \operatorname{PRINT"\{ F1\} }\{\mathrm{~F}\}\)＂； \(\mathrm{A} ; "\{\mathrm{~F} 3\}\)
\｛F\}";B;"\{L\}";L;"\{F3\}\{P\} ＂；：REM PLAY THE HARPS
HC 250 GOTO23ø
JS 260 PRINT＂\｛F1\}\{B\}1":FORI=1T O1øø日：NEXTI
PX 270 BS＝＂\｛STOP\}\{V\}15 ":REM C LEAR REGISTERS－VOLUME U P
PA \(280 \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\)＂\｛Fl\}\{WHT\}":REM S ELECT VOICE 1 AND CLEAR IT
SE \(290 \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{C}\{\mathrm{A}\} 0\) \｛D\}9 \(\{\mathrm{HOME}\}\) \(\emptyset\) \｛RVS\} \(\varnothing\)＂：REM SET ENVE LOPE
RD \(300 \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\)＂\(\{\mathrm{W}\} 3\) \｛RED 3255 ＂： REM PULSE WAVEFORM－PULS E RATE 255
MJ 310 B \(\$=\mathrm{B} \$+"\{L\} 5\)＂：REM HALF－ SECOND
QD \(320 \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\)＂\(\{\mathrm{F}\} 18188\)＂：REM C \＃IN FIFTH OCTAVE
KB \(330 \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+"\{\mathrm{P}\}\)＂：REM PLAY TH E NOTE
FC 340 REM NOW PRINTING B \(\$\) PLA YS THE NOTE
RE 35 Ø PRINT＂\｛Z\}\{WHT\}\{X\}";:REM MOMENTARILY DEACTIVATE THE WEDGE TO CHANGE CO LORS
JJ \(36 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{C L R\) \}\{BLK \(\}\)
\｛2 DOWN\}": GOSUB510
AB 370 PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\{F 3\}\{W H T\}\{W\}\)
2 \｛A\}ø \{D\}ø \{HOME\}15
\(\{R V S\} \varnothing\{L\} \varnothing\{B\} 1^{\prime \prime}:\) REM \｛2 SPACES\}SET UP VOICE \｛SPACE\} 2 AND TURN IT ON
AE \(38 \emptyset\) FORB＝øTO2＊\(\uparrow\) STER \(\uparrow / 1 \varnothing \varnothing\)
GX \(390 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{B}) * 8 \overline{1} 91+1 \overline{6} 384\) ：REM GENERATE A SINE WAVE
ES 4øø PRINT＂\｛F\}"INT(X);"*";:R EM CHANGE FREQUENCY AND PRINT AN ASTERISK
GP 410 NEXTB
BS \(42 \varnothing\) PRINT：PRINT＂\｛B\} \(1 ":\) REM \(T\) URN OFF VOICE 2
MP \(43 \varnothing\) GOSUB51ø
RF \(44 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \$="\{\mathrm{Fl}\}\{\mathrm{WHT}\}\{\mathrm{W}\} 1\{\mathrm{~A}\} 3\) \｛SPACE\}\{D\}Ø \{HOME\}15 \｛RVS\}15 \{F\} 2145 \｛L\}10" ：REM 3RD OCTAVE C
HM \(450 \mathrm{E} \$="\{\mathrm{~F} 3\}\{\mathrm{WHT}\}\{\mathrm{W}\} 1\) \｛A\} 3 \｛SPACE\}\{D\}Ø \{HOME\}15 \｛RVS\}15 \{F\}27ø3 \{L\}10 ：REM 3RD OCTAVE E
BD \(460 \mathrm{G} \$="\{\mathrm{~F} 5\}\{\mathrm{WHT}\}\{\mathrm{W}\} 1\{\mathrm{~A}\} 3\) \｛SPACE\}\{D\}ø \{HOME\}15 \｛RVS\}15 \{F\}3215 \{L\}10" ：REM 3RD OCTAVE G
AD 470 PRINTC\＄＂\(\{P\}\)＂ES＂\｛P\}"G\$" \｛P\}";: REM PLAY EACH NOT E WITH A 1 SEC DELAY
BJ \(48 \varnothing \operatorname{PRINT"\{ F1\} \{ F\} 4190\{ F3\} }\) \｛F\}5406 \{F5\}\{F\}643ø"
HX 490 PRINTC§＂\｛F7\}\{P\}";:REM P LAY all three voices to GETHER

SR 500 FORI＝1TO5000：NEXTI：PRIN T＂\｛Z\}THAT'S IT!": END:RE M TURN OFF WEDGE
DS \(51 \varnothing\) PRINT＂PRESS ANY KEY．．．＂ B
SQ 520 GETAS：IFAS＝＂．＂THEN52の
JH 530 RETURN
DF 540 DATA \(4050,4817,4\)
HM 550 DATA \(4050,4817,4\)
PM 560 DATA \(4050,4817,4\)
ES \(57 \varnothing\) DATA \(3215,5407,8\)
AM 580 DATA \(3215,5407,4\)
CA 59ø DATA \(3608,5728,4\)
AS 600 DATA \(3608,5407,4\)
RC 610 DATA \(3608,4817,4\)
XJ 620 DATA \(2864,4241,4\)
PB 630 DATA \(2864,4817,4\)
KC 640 DATA \(2864,5407,4\)
CC \(65 \emptyset\) DATA \(-1, \varnothing, \varnothing\)

\section*{Gabby}

\section*{See instructions in article on page 78 before typing in．}

Ø8ø1：ØB Ø8 FF FF 9E 323238 F2 Ø8ø9：38 ØØ EE Ø8 FF FF 8F 22 D4 Ø811：ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD 21 Ø819：ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD 29 Ø821：ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD 31 \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}0829: 2 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 20 & 2 \theta & 2 \varnothing & 20 & 20 & 20 & 39\end{array}\)
 Ø839：сø cø cø cø cø cø cø cø 49 Ø841：Cの C C C C AE ØD \(2 \varnothing 20 \quad 2 \varnothing\) 2E
 Ø851：Cの BD 43 4F 50159524964 Ø859：47 4854 Ø861：AD CØ CØ CØ AE ØD 2020 A6 Ø869：2の 20 2の 20 2の 20 DD 4318 Ø871：4F 4D \(50 \quad 55 \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 21 \quad 20\) F5 ø879：20 \(50 \quad 55 \quad 42\) 4C \(49 \quad 43 \quad 41 \mathrm{CB}\) Ø881：54 49 4F 4E 53 DD 日D \(2 \emptyset \quad 29\)
 Ø891：Cの．CØ AE \(\begin{array}{lllllll}33 & 32 & 34 & 20 & 2 \varnothing & \mathrm{FD}\end{array}\)
 Ø8A1：56 \(45 \quad 52\) BØ CØ CØ BD ØD 15 Ø8A9： \(20 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 20 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad B 9\) Ø8B1：20 20 20 AD AE \(47 \begin{array}{lllll}47 & 45 & 35\end{array}\) Ø8B9：45 \(4 \mathrm{E} \quad 53424 \mathrm{~F} 524 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{C}\) 1D Ø8Cl： 20 4E 43 BØ BD \(\quad\) ØD \(20 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 6 B\)


 Ø8E1：C0 BD ØD リD ØD ØD ØD ØD F7 Ø8E9：ØD ØD ØD ØD ØØ ØØ ØØ 78 AE Ø8F1：A9 63 8D 14 Ø3 A9 Cø 8D 70 Ø8F9：15 Ø3 A9 ØA 85 FC A9 06 A4 Ø901：85 FB A9 AC 85 FE A9 øØ 5ஏ 9909：85 FD A9 リØ A8 AA B1 FB El 0911：91 FD E6 FD DØ Ø2 E6 FE 83 0919：E6 FB Dø Ø2 E6 FC A5 FD 4C Ø921：C9 8290 EA A5 FE C9 BC F2 Ø929：90 E4 A9 09 85 FC A9 5D 53 0931：85 FB A9 CØ 85 FE A9 Ø0 C1 Ø939：85 FD A9 øø A8 AA B1 FB 12 0941：91 FD E6 FD DØ 02 E6 FE B3 0949：E6 FB DØ Ø2 E6 FC A5 FD 7C Ø951：C9 A8 90 EA A5 FE C9 CØ BØ 0959：90 E4 \(58 \quad 6078\) A9 63 8D BC Ø961：14 Ø3 A9 C0 8D 15 Ø3 A9 EF Ø969：A2 8D 18 Ø3 A9 CØ 8D 19 E7 Ø971：Ø3 A9 A4 8D 28 Ø3 A9 CØ 3 E Ø979：8D 29 Ø3 58 A5 Ø1 29 FE Ø5 0981：85 Ø1 A9 日E 2Ø D2 FF A9 A2 Ø989：Ø8 20 D2 FF 4C 82 AC 78 40 Ø991：A9 47 8D 18 Ø3 A9 FE 8D C7 0999：19 Ø3 A9 ED 8D 28 Ø3 A9 C9 Ø9A1：F6 8D 29 Ø3 58 A5 Ø1 09 4C Ø9A9：Ø1 85 Ø1 A9 Ø9 20 D2 FF C6 Ø9B1：AD FB B9 29 Ø6 C9 04 FØ B3 Ø9B9：Ø5 A9 8E 20 D2 FF 60 8D 71 Ø9Cl：9F Cø 8E AØ Cø AD A1 CØ \(7 \emptyset\) 09C9：DØ 1E A5 C5 C9 3F DØ 18 E1

99D1：AD 8D Ø2 C9 04 DØ 11 A2 23 09D9：øø BD 95 Cø FØ 07 9D 77 7ø Ø9E1：ø2 E8 4C 7D Cø E8 86 C6 øE 09E9：AD 9F Cø AE Aø C0 4C 318 F 99F1：EA \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}53 & 59 & 53 & 34 & 39 & 31 & 35 & C C\end{array}\) Ø9F9：32 ØD øø øø øø øø 784099 ØAD1：A5 916060 00 F0 F2 EF F7 ØAø9：E7 F2 E1 ED AØ E2 F9 F2 60 ØA11：EF E2 E5 F2 F4 AØ E2 E9 9B ØA19：F8 E2 F9 B3 BØ BØ B6 AØ 33 ØA21：F3 F4 EF EE E5 E3 F5 F4 F8 ØA29：F4 E5 F2 AØ F4 E5 F2 F2 B1 ØA31：E1 E3 E5 E7 F2 E5 E5 EE 54 ØA39：F3 E2 EF F2 EF AC AØ EE 8F ØA41：E3 AØ B2 B7 B4 Bø B5 A9 BE ØA49：ØF 8D \(2 \varnothing\) DØ 8D 21 DØ A9 95 ØA51：D8 85 FC A9 A4 85 FE A9 50 ØA59：øø 85 FB 85 FD A8 AA B1 \(4 \varnothing\) 0A61：FB 91 FD A9 ØB 91 FB C8 91 ØA69：DØ F5 E6 FE E6 FC E8 EØ ØE ØA71：04 90 EC 60 A9 A4 85 FC 37 ØA79：A9 D8 85 FE A9 øø 85 FB 8D 0A81：85 FD A8 AA 4C 5A AC A9 66 ØA89：øø 85 C6 A9 Ø1 8D Al Cø B4 ØA91：AD \(2 \varnothing\) Dø 8D FA B9 AD 21 B2 ØA99：DØ 8D F9 B9 AD 18 Dø 8D 51 ØAA1：FB B9 AD 86 Ø2 8D 80 BC 44 0AA9： 20 B2 \(\quad\) B7 20 F9 AD 20427 C ØAB1：AC 4C 67 AD A9 9485 FC 5 C ØAB9：A9 A5 85 FB AD 9E B7 8559 ØACl：FE AD 9 F B7 85 FD \(2 \varnothing\) CF 64 ØAC9：AC A5 FD 8D A3 B7 A5 FE 7C ØAD1：8D A4 B7 602030 AF AØ 94 ØAD9：Øø A6 FE EC Al B7 90 1C 6F ØAE1：FØ Ø2 Bø 14 8C A2 B7 A5 4A ØAE9：FD 18 6D A2 B7 \(90 \quad 04\) E8 CB ØAF1：4C D6 AC CD AØ B7 \(9 \varnothing \emptyset 4\) 5D ØAF9：A9 \(2 \varnothing\) DØ Ø2 B1 FD 99 F4 D2 ØBø1：B4 C8 C9 1F Fø 23 C9 9F 16 ØB09：FØ 1F CC \(66 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{9} \mathrm{\varnothing} \mathrm{CA} 88\) 2D ØB11：B9 F3 B4 29 7F C9 20 F0 7E ØB19：10 C9 1F Fø øC 88 DØ FØ Bl ØB21：AC 66 AD 8C 21 B5 4C 3553 ØB29：AD 8C 21 B5 C8 A9 20997 F ØB31：F3 B4 C8 CC 66 AD 90 F5 55 ØВ39：F0 F3 Aø ø0 B9 F4 B4 9175 ØB41：FB C8 CC 66 AD 90 F5 \(2 \varnothing 43\) ØB49：4C BB A5 FD 18 6D 21 B5 77 ØB51：85 FD 90 Ø2 E6 FE A5 FC 57 ØB59：C9 07 Bø Ø3 4C D2 AC A5 09 ØB61：FB C9 43 Bø Ø3 4C D2 AC F6 0B69：4C \(42 \mathrm{AF} 1 \mathrm{E} 20 \quad 23 \mathrm{AF} 201 \mathrm{~B}\)
 ØB79：AC 8D Ø2 Cø Ø4 DØ 262065 ØB81：D8 B7 AD FA B9 8D 20 DØ 6C ØB89：AD F9 B9 8D 21 Dø AD FB A8 øB91：B9 8D 18 DØ AD 80 BC 8D 6E øВ99：86 ø2 A9 øø 8D A1 Cø 20 3D ØBA1：6F AC 4 C 33 C 0 E0 40 FD 52 ØВА9：42 AØ øø 8D A2 B7 203046 ØBB1：AF B1 FB 8D 24 B5 AD A2 5A ØBB9：B7 91 FB 2042 AF EE A5 E5 ØBC1：B7 Dø Ø3 EE A6 B7 AD A6 4D øВС9：B7 C9 FD \(90 \quad\) Ø3 2077 B6 35 ØBD1：AD 25 B5 Dø 07 AD 24 B5 B8
 ØBE1：15 AE \(2 \emptyset\) FD AF \(2077 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \mathrm{AF}\) ØBE9：4C 67 AD \(2 \varnothing\) 3E B8 \(2 \varnothing\) D6 A3 ØBF1：BA 2042 AF A5 C5 C9 40 C8 ØBF9：F0 EE 4C DA AD Ø0 AD F8 3D ØC01：AD C9 2 F F0 08 2Ø ØA Bl DD øC09：A9 2F 8D F8 AD 20 E6 B7 76 øC11：A9 ØF 8D 26 B5 A9 ØE 4C 92 øC19：D2 FF A5 C5 Dø 34 AD 8D EB ØC21：02 Dø ØB A9 01 8D A2 B7 A5 øC29：20 44 B1 4C AF AC C9 O1 22 øC31：Dø \(06 \quad 20 \mathrm{BC}\) B1 4C AF AC CD ØC39：C9 04 Dø Ø6 20 9C B1 4C D4
 ØC49：B1 4C AF AC \(2 \varnothing\) CC B4 4C F7 ØC51：AF AC C9 \(07 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 1 \mathrm{~F}\) AD 8D 02 ØC59：ø2 DØ Ø6 \(2 \varnothing\) DD AF 4C AF 5F øC61：AC C9 Ø1 Dø 0620 E5 AF 9B
 ØC71：ED AF 4C F5 AF C9 Ø2 Dø CE

0C79：11 AD 8D 02 DØ 062054 8A ØC81：AF 4C AF AC \(2 \varnothing\) 9B AF 4 C 60 ØC89：AF AC C9 21 DØ ØF AD 8D 9B øC91：ø2 C9 Ø2 DØ Ø1 60 C9 94 8B øC99：Dø 03 4C 35 B2 C9 14 Dø 6D ØCA1：0A AD 8D Ø2 C9 Ø2 90 Ø3 76 ØCA9：4C AB B6 C9 39 DØ ØA AD 15 øCB1：8D ø2 C9 ø2 9ø ø3 4C C4 58 øCB9：B5 C9 24 Dø 12 AD 8D Ø2 15 øCC1：C9 02 9ø øB \(2 \varnothing\) AB B6 EØ FF øCC9：ø0 Fø Ø1 60 4C 36 B5 C9 B4 ØCD1：Ø3 Dø ØB AD 8D Ø2 Dø Ø3 F4 øCD9：4C 5D B2 \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 65\) B2 C9 \(33 \quad 47\) ØCE1：DØ ØD AD 8D Ø2 C9 Ø1 FØ 5E øCE9：03 4C F3 B8 4C ØA B1 C9 58 ØCF1：12 Dø ØA AD 8D Ø2 C9 Ø2 6D ØCF9：90 03 4C CC B8 C9 16 DØ 5B ØDø1：ØA AD 8D Ø2 C9 Ø4 Dø ø3 60 ØD09：4C 10 BA C9 ØB DØ ØA AD 9E ØD11：8D Ø2 C9 04 Dø Ø3 4C 90 A7 øD19：B3 C9 36 Dø ØA AD 8D Ø2 77 ØD21：C9 Ø4 Dø 03 4C ØC B4 60 C7 0D29：AD A6 B7 85 FC AD A5 B7 B4 øD31：85 FB Aø øø 6ø AD 22 B5 D4 ØD39：F0 øC 78 A5 Ø1 29 FC 8564 ØD41：ø1 A9 øø 8D 22 B5 6ø AD 75 ØD49：22 B5 Dø ØC A5 Ø1 Ø9 Ø2 ø2 ØD51：85 01 58 A9 01 8D 22 B5 4C ØD59：60 A9 Ø1 8D A2 B7 \(2 \varnothing\) 3Ø 6B ØD61：AF AD A5 B7 AC A6 B7 1876 ØD69：6D A2 B7 8D A2 B7 \(90 \quad\) Ø1 C8 ØD71：C8 CC A1 B7 9ø \(21 \mathrm{~F} 0 \mathrm{~g}_{2} \mathrm{BF}\) ØD79：B6 ø8 AD A2 B7 CD Aø B7 BB ØD81：90 15 AE Aø B7 AC A1 B7 74 ØD89：CA EØ FF DØ Ø1 88 8C A6 38 9D91：B7 8E A5 B7 4C D5 AF 8D 02 0D99：A5 B7 8C A6 B7 4C D5 AF BA 0DA1：A9 Ø1 8D A2 B7 \(2 \varnothing 30\) AF FA ØDA9：AD A5 B7 AC A6 B7 38 ED 38 ØDB1：A2 B7 BØ Ø1 88 CØ CØ 90 8A øDB9：ø8 Fø Ø2 Bø 17 C9 А8 Bø 41 ØDC1：13 A9 A8 8D A5 B7 8D 9F 84 ØDC9：B7 A9 Cø 8D A6 B7 8D 9E E8 ØDD1：B7 4C D5 AF 8D A5 B7 8C 8F ØDD9：A6 B7 \(2 \varnothing 77\) BØ A0 0A 4C 19 ØDE1：58 BB A9 ØA 8D A2 B7 4C 9F ØDE9：59 AF A9 ØA 8D A2 B7 4C 25 ØDF1：AD AF A9 64 8D A2 B7 4C 76 ØDF9：59 AF A9 64 8D A2 B7 4C DA ØEØ1：AØ AF AD 9E B7 C9 C0 90 EF ØEø9：ØB Fø Ø2 Bø 11 AD 9 F B7 68 ØE11：C9 A8 Bø ØA A9 CØ 8D 9E FC 0E19：B7 A9 A8 8D 9F B7 AD 9E 3F ØE21：B7 CD A1 B7 9ø 1A AD 9F 24 ØE29：B7 CD Aø B7 9ø 12 AE Al EF ØE31：B7 AC Aø B7 88 8C 9F B7 51 ØE39：CØ FF DØ Ø1 CA 8E 9E B7 65 ØE41：AD A6 B7 C9 Cø 9ø 0B F0 Cø øE49：Ø2 Bø 11 AD A5 B7 C9 A8 D7 ØE51：BØ ØA A9 Cø 8D A6 B7 A9 A9 9E59：A8 8D A5 B7 AD A6 B7 CD A2 ØE61：A1 B7 \(9017 \mathrm{~F} 0 \quad 62\) B0 08 B8 ØE69：AD A5 B7 CD A0 B7 90 ØB A9 0E71：A9 01 8D A2 B7 2050 B3 11 ØE79：4C 57 BØ 60 AD 9E B7 CD D2 øE81：A6 B7 9ø 1B Fø ø2 Bø ø8 9B ØE89：AD \(9 F\) B7 CD A5 B7 \(9 \varnothing\) OF 74 gE91：AD A5 B7 8D 9F B7 AD A6 9B ØE99：B7 8D 9E B7 20 AF AC \(2 \emptyset 7 D\) ØEA1：AØ BØ 4 C AF AC AD A6 B7 DF ØEA9：CD A4 B7 FØ Ø5 Bø ØB 4C 29 ØEB1：EØ BØ AD A5 B7 CD A3 B7 6E øEB9：90 2B AC A6 B7 AD A5 B7 \(6 \emptyset\) øEC1：38 E9 2D Bø 0188 C 0 Cø 91 øEC9：9ø ØF FØ Ø2 Bø Ø4 C9 A8 Ø2 ØED1：9ø ø7 8C 9E B7 8D 9F B7 5E ØED9：6Ø AD A5 B7 8D 9F B7 AD C9 ØEE1：A6 B7 8D 9E B7 60 A9 0471 ØEE9：85 FC A9 D8 85 FE A9 Ø0 46 ØEF1：85 FB 85 FD AA A8 A9 20 CB ØEF9：91 FB A9 ØB 91 FD C8 DØ AA ØF01：F5 E6 FC E6 FE E8 EØ 0443 øF09：90 EC A9 13 4C D2 FF A9 68 øF11：A8 8D Aø B7 8D A5 B7 A9 92 ØF19：Cø 8D A1 B7 8D A6 B7 EE 10

0F21：A0 B7 2030 AF A9 C0 85 AF ØF29：FC A9 A8 85 FB A0 Ø0 A9 A9 ØF31： \(2 \varnothing 91\) FB 2028 B5 A5 FC A5 ØF39：C9 FF 9ø F3．A9 A2 8D FA 7B ØF41：FF A9 C0 8D FB FF 4C AF E2 ØF49：AC AD A6 B7 C9 Cø Dø 08 74 ØF51：AD A5 B7 C9 A8 Dø 0160 2E ØF59：20 30 AF CE A5 B7 AD A5 83 ØF61：B7 85 FB C9 FF D0 03 CE F0 ØF69：A6 B7 AD A6 B7 85 FC AC 63 ØF71：A2 B7 B1 FB Aø øø 91 FB E8 ØF79：AC A2 B7 2028 B5 A5 FC EF ØF81：CD A1 B7 90 ED F0 92 B0 D6 ØF89：ø9 A5 FB CD AØ B7 9ø E2 D9 ØF91：F0 EØ A9 2091 FB 88 Dø F5 ØF99：F9 \(2 \varnothing 70\) B3 Aø 644 C 58 8D ØFA1：BB A9 C8 8D A2 B7 A9 2061 ØFA9：8D 23 B5 20 C6 B1 A9 2080 ØFB1：AC A2 B7 91 FB 88 Dø FB 7E ØFB9：60 A9 05 8D A2 B7 4C A1 1A ØFC1：B1 A9 20 8D 23 B5 A9 0144 ØFC9：8D A2 B7 20 30 AF 20 F4 C5 ØFD1：B1 EØ ØØ FØ Ø6 2023 AF B6 ØFD9：4C 77 B6 AØ \(012 \emptyset 30\) AF 75 ØFE1：AD 23 B5 91 FB 4 C 42 AF B4 ØFE9：AD 24 B5 3D 23 B5 A9 91 BB ØFF1：8D A2 13720 C6 B1 4C AF BD ØFF9：AC 20 30 AF AD A0 B7 85 5C \(1001: F B\) AD A1 B7 C9 FD 9003 A4 1009：A2 01 6085 FC A0 Ø0 B1 3B
 1019：20 A7 B7 A5 FC CD A6 B7 A8 1021：90 ØВ FØ ø2 BØ E9 A5 FB FE 1029：CD A5 B7 B0 E2 2ø 50 B3 87 1031：Aø ØA 2058 BB A2 0ø 4C 62 1039：42 AF AD 25 B5 DØ 07 A9 17 1041：0y A2 01 4C 45 B2 A9 ØF CA 1049：A2 ø0 8D 26 B5 8D 6B 0790 1051：8E 25 B5 A5 C5 C9 40 Dø B9 1059：FA \(60 \quad 97\) 4E 41 4D 45 3A EA 1061：20 00 A9 \(0 \varnothing\) 8D 27 B5 4C 87 1069：6A B2 A9 01 8D 27 B5 A9 CE 1071：Ø0 85 C6 2042 AF 20 El C 0 1079：Bø 2ø 7C B8 A2 16 Aø 05 C8 1081：18 20 F0 FF 20 EC B9 A9 A5 1089：00 AA A8 BD 55 B2 FØ 09 A5 1091：20 D2 FF E8 4C 86 B2 AØ 87 1099：Øø 20 CF FF 99 FC B9 C8 B8 1ØA1：C9 ØD D 5 F5 Cø Ø2 Bø Ø3 D5 10A9：4C B9 B4 A9 1420 D2 FF 56 10B1：88 98 A2 FC Aø B9 20 BD 4A 10B9：FF A9 ø8 A2 ø8 AC 27 B5 66 10C1：20 BA FF \(2 \varnothing\) Cø FF AD 27 2B 1øC9：B5 Fø 07 A2 Cø AØ A8 4C 32 1øD1：D3 B2 AE A6 B7 AC A5 B7 3C 10D9：86 FC 84 FB A2 ø8 AD 2784 1øE1：B5 D \(\varnothing\) ØC \(2 \varnothing\) C6 FF \(2 \varnothing\) CF DA 10E9：FF \(2 \emptyset\) CF FF 4C 16 B3 \(2 \emptyset 4 \mathrm{E}\) 10F1：C9 FF 2ø D2 FF \(2 \varnothing\) D2 FF 4E 1øF9： \(2 \varnothing\) 3ø AF Aø øø B1 FB A8 9D 1101：20 42 AF 9820 D 2 FF 20 AF 1109：28 B5 A5 FC CD A1 B7 9ø 26 1111：E7 A5 FB CD Aø B7 9ø Eø D2 1119：4C 3 F B3 \(2 \varnothing\) B7 FF 29 40 F9 1121：D 18 2ø CF FF A8 20 30 C5 1129： \(\mathrm{AF} 98 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing\) Ø0 91 FB 2042 CC 1131：AF \(20 \quad 28\) B5 A5 FC C9 FD 46 1139：90 E1 A5 FB 8D A0 B7 A5 94 1141：FC 8D A1 B7 A9 \(082 \varnothing\) C3 66 1149：FF \(2 \varnothing\) CC FF \(2 \varnothing\) El Bø \(2 \varnothing 17\) 1151：7C B8 4C B9 B4 AC A1 B7 58 1159：AD Aø B7 18 6D A2 B7 90 E8 1161：ø1 C8 Cø FD 9ø ø8 C9 øø 66 1169：Dø Ø4 Aø FD A9 øø 8D AØ F1 1171：B7 8C A1 B7 60 AC A1 B7 F2 1179：AD Aø B7 38 ED A2 B7 B6 2 F 1181：01 88 CC A6 B7 90 øD F0 55 1189：ø2 BØ E3 CD A5 B7 9ø 9463 1191：F0 Ø2 Bø DA 60 \(2 \emptyset 42 \mathrm{AF} 28\) 1199：2ஏ E1 BØ \(2 \varnothing\) B7 B3 A9 ø8 44 11A1：2ø C3 FF \(2 \varnothing\) CC FF A5 C5 3 E 11A9：C9 40 F0 FA 20 E1 B0 A9 22 11B1：ø日 85 C6 \(2 \emptyset\) D8 B7 20 E6 DC 11B9：B7 4C AF AC A9 9720 D2 4A 11C1：FF 20 CC FF A9 08 A2 0840

11C9：Aø øø 20 BA FF A2 ØB AØ 2D 11D1：B4 A9 0120 BD FF 20 C 0 C 9 11D9：FF A2 0820 C6 FF \(2 \varnothing\) B7 D5 11E1：FF 2940 F0 016020 CF FE 11E9：FF C9 22 D 0 Fl 20 CF FF 7F 11F1：C9 22 Dø 08 A9 0D 20 D2 Bø 11F9：FF 4C E1 B3 \(2 \varnothing\) D2 FF \(2 \varnothing 13\) 1201：B7 FF 29 40 F0 0160 A5 1C 1209：C5 C9 40 F0 E0 4C Ø2 B4 8A 1211：24 \(20 \quad 42\) AF 2079 B4 A9 8C 1219：97 20 D2 FF 20 CC FF A9 49 1221：ØF A2 Ø8 AØ ØF \(2 \emptyset\) BA FF EE 1229：A2 7E Aø 07 AD B8 B4 20 9C 1231：BD FF 20 C 0 FF A2 16 AØ 9B 1239：05 18 20 F0 FF 207 CB BB 1241：A2 日F 20 C6 FF 28 E4 FF 35 1249：C9 ØD Fø 0620 D2 FF 4C AC 1251：40 B4 A9 0F 20 C3 FF 2019 1259：CC FF 20 AF AC A5 C5 C9 34 1261：40 F0 FA A5 C5 C9 40 D0 42 1269：FA 20 E1 Bø A9 øø 85 C6 79 1271：4C 7C B8 97434 F 4 D 4 D AA 1279：41 4E 44 3A 20 øø A9 øø 52 1281：85 C6 2ø 42 AF 207 C B8 F1 1289：20 EC B9 A2 16 AØ 0518 AF 1291：20 F0 FF A9 øø AA A8 BD 56 1299：6E B4 F0 07 20 D2 FF E8 E5 12A1：4C 92 B4 20 CF FF 99 7E 59 12A9：ø7 C8 C9 ØD DØ F5 Cø 02 6F 12B1：Dø Ø1 60 A9 14 20 D2 FF EB 12B9：88 8C B8 B4 60 Ø0 2042 2D 12C1：AF A9 ØF A2 Ø8 AØ ØF 2035 12C9：BA FF A9 øØ A8 AA 4C 2A 33 12D1：B4 2054 AF AØ øØ 202346 12D9：AF 2030 AF Bl FB C9 2010 12E1：Dø 10 C8 Cø FE 90 F2 A9 61 12E9：FD 8D A2 B7 2044 B1 4C 02 12F1：CC B4 8C A2 B7 4C 44 B1 8E 12F9：øø øø øø øø øø øの øø øø 1E 13ø1：øø øø øø øの øø øø øø øø 27
 1311：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 37
 1321：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø1 48 1329：øø øø øø ØF Øø E6 FB DØ A4 1331：ø2 E6 FC 60 E6 FD Dø Ø2 8A 1339：E6 FE 60 20 30 AF AD A0 DC 1341：B6 85 FB AD A6 B6 85 FC 96 1349：Aø øø AD Al B6 85 FD AD 05 1351：A7 B6 85 FE \(2 \varnothing\) 2F B5 B1 74 1359：FD 91 FB \(2 \emptyset 2 F\) B5 \(2 \varnothing 28\) 1D 1361：B5 A5 FC CD AA B6 90 EF 89 1369：Fø 02 Bø 07 A5 FB CD A4 6C 1371：B6 9ø E4 A9 ø0 8D A5 B6 86 1379：2 2077 B5 \(6 \emptyset\) AD A1 B7 AA 58 1381：AD A0 B7 38 ED A2 B6 8D 16 1389：A \(\varnothing\) B7 B \(\emptyset\) Ø1 CA 8A 38 ED F2 1391：A8 B6 8D A1 B7 60 AD Aø C \(\varnothing\) 1399：B6 18 6D A2 B6 8D A0 B6 DC 13A1：90 ø3 EE A6 B6 AD A6 B6 89 13A9：18 6D A8 B6 8D A6 B6 AD D9 13B1：A1 B6 18 6D A2 B6 8D A1 DC 13B9：B6 9ø Ø3 EE A7 B6 AD A7 C9 13C1：B6 18 6D A8 B6 8D A7 B6 73 13C9：60 AD C0 07 8D 95 B7 8D D3 13D1：A5 B6 AD 9F B6 Dø 17 AD FC 13D9：A5 B7 8D A6 B6 AD A6 B7 ED 13E1：8D A6 B6 EE 9F B6 A9 0770 13E9：8D \(2 \varnothing\) Dø 4C 97 B7 AD A5 5A 13F1：B7 8D A1 B6 AD A6 B7 8D FB 13F9：A7 B6 CD A6 B6 9056 Fb 5 B 1401：4C A9 05 8D \(2 \emptyset\) Dø AD A7 7A 1409：B6 8D A8 B6 AD A1 B6 38 øA 1411：ED AO B6 8D A2 B6 B0 03 5C 1419：CE A8 B6 AD A8 B6 38 ED 03 1421：A6 B6 8D A8 B6 A9 ø0 8D 78 1429：9F B6 AD A1 B7 8D AA B6 9E 1431：AD AO B7 8D A4 B6 AD C0 44 1439：07 8D A5 B6 AD A2 B6 18 E5 1441：69 01 8D A2 B6 9006 EE 27 1449：A8 B6 4C 97 B7 AD A0 B6 E2 1451：CD A1 B6 9ø AC AD Aø B6 BC 1459：8D A2 B7 AD A1 B6 8D Aø 66 1461：B6 AD A2 B7 8D A1 B6 AD 2E 1469：A6 B6 8D A2 B7 AD A7 B6 E8

1471：8D A6 B6 AD A2 B7 8D A7 72 1479：B6 4C FC B5 2042 AF Aø 15 1481：Ø0 B9 99 B6 FØ \(079974 \quad 02\) 1489：07 C8 4C 7C B6 A4 C5 Cø 4D 1491：40 F F FA A2 Ø1 A5 C5 C9 93 1499：40 DØ FA 4C 7C B8 05 12 1D 14A1：12 ØF 12 Øø Øの Øの ØØ Øø D8
 14B1：AD A5 B6 D 03 4C 77 B6 EC 14B9：A9 ØF 8D \(2 \emptyset\) D \(\varnothing\) AD A2 2667 14C1：18 6D AØ B7 90 Ø4 A9 Ø1 C9 14C9：DØ Ø2 A9 ØØ 18 6D A1 B7 81 14D1：18 6D A8 86 14D9：B6 20 30 AF AD A1 B7 8D 57 14E1：A9 B6 AD Aø B7 8D AB \(+\mathrm{B6}\) 3E 14E9：18 6D A2 B6 8D A0 B7 90 28 14F1：03 EE Al B7 AD A1 B7 1882 14F9：6D A8 B6 8D A1 B7 C9 FD 30 1501：90 0F AD A9 B6 8D A1 B7 6E 1509：AD A3 B6 8D AØ B7 4C 7796 1511：B6 AD A9 B6 85 FE AD A3 C9 1519：B6 85 FD AD Aø B7 85 FB 85 1521：AD Al B7 85 FC Aø Øø Bl F5 1529：FD 91 FB 20 A7 B7 C6 FD DF 1531：A5 FD C9 FF DØ Ø2 C6 FE Ø2 1539：A5 FE CD A6 B7 9ø ØB FØ 21 1541：Ø2 BØ E4 A5 FD CD A5 B7 B9 1549：B \(\emptyset\) DD AD A6 B7 CD A6 B6 5C 1551：90 10 FD Ø3 4C 5D B7 AD ØB 1559：A5 B7 CD AØ B6 B6 Ø3 2Ø A6 1561：91 B5 AD A 0 B6 85 FB AD F2 1569：A6 B6 85 FC AØ ØØ AD A5 1B 1571：B7 85 FD AD A6 B7 85 FE 91 1579：B1 FB 91 FD \(20 \quad 28\) B5， 20 BA 1581： 2 F B5 A5 FC CD A7 B6 9040 1589：EF A5 FB CD Al B6 90 E8 63 1591：Fの E6 AØ \(80 \quad 20 \quad 58\) BB A2 86 1599：øØ 6Ø Øの ØØ A5 C5 C9 4の F3
 15A9：ØØ ØØ Øø ØØ C6 FB A5 FB 41 15B1：C9 FF Dø Ø2 C6 FC \(602 \emptyset \emptyset 6\) 15B9：30 AF A9 0485 FE A9 AØ 79 15Cl：85 FC A9 ØØ 85 FB 85 FD 48 15C9：A8 AA B1 FD 91 FB C8 DØ E7 15D1：F9 E6 FC E6 FE E8 EG 04 22 15D9：90 Fg 4C 42 AF 2030 AF 44 15E1：A9 AØ 85 FE A9 0485 FC ØF 15E9：4C BD B7 A9 0485 FC A9 15 15F1：D1 85 FB A8 A9 2091 FB 5 D 15F9：C8 CØ 1590 F7 AØ Øø 20 C6 1601：4C BB A5 FC C9 Ø6 90 EC 3B 1609：A5 FB C9 B1 90 E6 \(20 \quad 8642\) 1611：B8 4C 6F B8 20 E4 FF C9 84 1619：ØD F0 25 C9 20 Bø ．03 4C 5F 1621：38 B8 C9 40 9Ø 12 C9 5 5E 93 1629：90 ØВ С9 Сø Вø Ø3 4С 38 Ø8 1631：B8 C9 DE 90 Ø4 38 E9 4026 1639：60 38 E9 \(80 \quad 60\) A2 \(40 \quad 60 \quad 57\) 1641：A9 1F 6020 A7 B7 202397 1649：AF AØ ØØ 20 3Ø AF B1 FB 17 1651：8D 85 B8 \(4980 \quad 91\) FB 20 B3 1659：AF AC 2061 BB AØ Ø5 20 2D 1661：30 AF 2013 AF AD 85 B 8 BF 1669：91 FB 20 28 B5 20 23 AF ø8 1671：20 42 AF 60 AØ ØØ A9 40 D2 1679：99 4D Ø7 C8 Cø 1E 90 F6 C9 1681：60 20 D8 B7 20 E6 B7 4C D4 1689：AF AC ØØ A9 40 AØ ØØ 9971 1691：7D Ø4 C8 CØ 1E 9Ø F8 A9 71 1699：A4 85 FB A9 0485 FC Aø 64 16A1：øø A9 5D 91 FB C8 CØ 20 Al 16A9：90 F7 AØ ØØ 2Ø 4C BB A5 7F 16B1：FC C9 0790 EC A5．FB C9 78 16B9：43 90 E6 A9 7Ø 8D 7C 94 D9 16C1：A9 6E 8D 9B ø4 A9 6D 8D F8 16C9：4C Ø7 AD 26 B5 8D 6B 07 B7 16D1：60 AD A5 B6 DØ Ø3 4C 77 5C 16D9：B6 \(20 \quad 36\) B5 2042 AF A9 9E 16E1：ØF 8D \(2 \emptyset\) DØ AD AØ B6 8D F4 16E9：A5 B7 AD A6 B6 8D A6 B7 E7 16F1：AØ FF 2058 BB 4C 7C B8 B8 16F9：AD 8D 02 C9 94 Fg 2C AD 27 1701：A6 B7 CD 9E B7 DØ 08 AD D2 1709：A5 B7 CD 9F B7 Fø 0 F AD F8 1711：9E B7 8D A6 B7 AD 9F B7 Ø4

1719：8D A5 B7 4C 23 AF A9 A8 07 1721：8D A5 B7 A9 Cø 8D A6 B7 52 1729：4C 23 AF AC A1 B7 AD AØ EE 1731：B7 38 E9 日2 8D A5 B7 Bø C9 1739：01 88 8C A6 B7 4C 23 AF EA 1741：Øø Øの ØØ AØ Øの 8С CA B9 FA 1749：20 E4 FF FO FB C9 OD FO E1 1751：70 AC CA B9 CØ Ø8 DØ ØE AD 1759：C9 41 FØ 04 C9 50 DØ E8 35
 1769：9Ø DE C9 3A BØ DA CØ ØØ E6 1771：D0 07 C9 32 90 28 4C \(43 \quad 27\) 1779：B9 C \(\emptyset\) Ø1 DØ ØB AE 16 BA DB 1781：EØ 3Ø FØ Ø4 C9 33 BØ CØ C7 1789：CØ Ø3 DØ Ø7 C9 36 90 ØE B9 1791：4C 43 B9 CØ Ø5 DØ Ø7 C9 3D 1799：36 9ø Ø3 4C 43 B9 Cø Ø2 Bø 17A1：DØ 04 C8 4C AE B9 C0 05 F9 17A9：DØ Ø4 C8 4C AE B9 CØ Ø9 Ø6 17B1：D 018889916 BA 998284 17B9：04 C8 8C CA B9 CØ ØA DØ 10 17Cl：87 AØ Øø B9 82 Ø4 9916 E4 17C9：BA C8 CØ ØA 90 F5 6Ø Øø 5D 17D1：A9 70 8D 59 Ø4 A9 6E 8D 69 17D9：64 Ø4 A9 7D 8D 81 Ø4 A9 6C 17E1：6D 8D 8C Ø4 AØ ØØ A9 4094 17E9：99 5A Ø4 C8 CØ ØA 9Ø F8 DØ 17F1：60 A9 20 Aの ØØ \(9974 \quad 07\) 1F 17F9：C8 C0 24 9Ø F8 6も Øロ ØØ 93


 1819：4C 6E BA ØØ णØ 3 A Øø ØØ 4 B 1821：3A Øø Øø 1Ø ØD Øø Øø øø D7


 1841：øの øø øø Øの øの øの øø øの 71




 1871：Øø ØØ ØØ AD 1E BA C9 1Ø FB 1879：DØ Ø8 A9 80 8D 3B B9 4C 6A 1881：82 BA A9 øø 8D 3B B9 AD 51 1889：1A BA 38 E9 30 8D 3C B9 05 1891：AD 19 BA 38 E 9 30 ØA ØA E7 1899：ØA ØA ØD 3C B9 8D ØA DC AB 18A1：AD 1D BA 38 E9 30 8D \(3 \mathrm{D} ~ 33\) 18A9：B9 AD 1C BA 38 E9 30 ØA 25 18B1：ØA ØA ØA ØD 3D B9 8D Ø9 70 18B9：DC AD 17 BA 38 E9 301834 18Cl：øD 3B B9 8D 3B B9 AD 1689 18C9：BA 38 E9 30 ØA ØA ØA ØA ЗC 18D1：ØD 3B B9 8D ØB DC A9 Øø 86 18D9：8D Ø8 DC 20 CB B9 AD ØB 1C 18E1：DC 2980 F Ø Ø8 A9 10 8D 7E 18E9：1E BA 4C ED BA A9 Ø1 8D 4C 18F1：1E BA AD 日B DC 29 10 4A 3C 18F9： \(4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 18 \quad 69\) 3ø 8 DD 16 E9 19ø1：BA AD ØB DC 29 ØF 1869 4A 1909：30 8D 17 BA AD ØA DC 29 BD 1911：Fの 4A 4A 4A 4A 1869 3Ø F1 1919：8D 19 BA AD ØA DC 29 ØF AF 1921：18 69 30 8D 1A BA AD 99 BB 1929：DC 29 Fg 4A 4A 4A 4A 18 FE 1931：69 30 8D 1C BA AD 09 DC 13 1939：29 ØF \(18 \quad 6930\) 8D 1D BA ØA 1941：AD Ø8 DC AØ ØØ B9 16 BA BF 1949：99 82 Ø4 C8 CØ ØA 9Ø F5 3B 1951：60 A5 FB 18692885 FB 11 1959：9Ø Ø2 E6 FC 6Ø A2 ØØ CA 59 1961：DØ FD 88 D \(\mathrm{FA} 6 \emptyset\) AE Al F1 1969：B7 AD AØ B7 38 E9 A8 8D BA 1971：F6 BB 8D 82 BC BØ Ø1 CA 5D 1979：8A 38 E9 C \(\emptyset\) 8D F5 BB 8D 91 1981：81 BC AE A6 B7 AD A5 B7 5B 1989：38 E9 A8 8D F8 BB BØ Ø1 59 1991：CA 8A 38 E9 CØ 8D F7 BB 59 1999：4E F5 BB 6E F6 BB 4E F5 ø8 19A1：BB 6 E F6 BB 4 E F5 BB \(6 \mathrm{E} \quad 18\) 19A9： F 6 BB 4 E F5 BB 6E F6 BB Bø 19B1：AD F5 BB 8D F9 BB AD F6 99 19B9：BB 8D FA BB AD F5 BB DØ D5

19C1：11 AD F6 BB C9 0B BØ ØA 68 19C9：A2 \(10 \quad 20\) FC BB A2 ØØ 4C D9 19D1：5C BC 2028 BC 20 FC BB 94 19D9：AD 81 BC 8D F7 BB AD 8240 19E1：BC 8D F8 BB A9 Ø2 8D F5 17 19E9：BB 8D F9 BB A9 22 8D F6 40 19F1：BB 8D FA BB \(20 \quad 28\) BC 4C E7 19F9：5C BC Øø Øø øø øの øø øø 89 1AØ1：Øø A9 Ø4 85 FC A9 EB 8564 1AØ9： FB AØ ØØ A9 1ø 8D FB BB 68 1A11：Eの 10 9Ø Ø2 A2 ØF EØ ØØ FE 1A19：D0 05 A9 F5 4C 1C BC A9 81 1A21：6B 91 FB 20 4C BB CA CE A6 1A29：FB BB DØ EA 60 A2 ØØ AD 4 E 1A31：F7 BB CD F9 BB \(90 \quad 29\) FØ ØD 1A39：Ø2 BØ Ø8 AD F8 BB CD FA C3 1A41：BB 901D AD FA BB 18 6D 5A 1A49：F6 BB 8D FA BB 90 Ø3 EE 5E 1A51：F9 BB AD F9 BB 18 6D F5 D5 1A59： BB 8D F9 BB E8 4 C 2A BC 53 1A61：60 A9 0785 FC A9 4D 8518 1A69：FB A 0 Ø E （ 1 E 90 Ø2 A2 AB 1A71：1D EØ ØØ DØ Ø5 A9 F8 4C 86 1A79：77 BC A9 7291 FB CA C8 CF 1A81：CØ 1E 90 ED 60 Øø Øø øø 91 1A89：0B Ø8 FF FF 9E 323238 9F 1A91：38 Ø0 F8 Ø8 FF FF 8F 22 C2 1A99：ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD CD 1AA1：ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD D5 1AA9：ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD OD ØD DD \(1 A B 1: 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20\) E5

 1AC9：CØ CØ CØ AE ØD 202020 DA

 1AE1：47 \(48 \quad 54 \quad 20 \quad 31 \quad 39 \quad 38 \quad 38 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}\) 1AE9：AD CØ CØ CØ AE ØD \(2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset 53\)
 1AF9：4F 4D \(50 \quad 55 \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 21 \quad 20\) A2 1BØ1：20 \(50 \quad 55 \quad 42\) 4C \(49 \begin{array}{lllllll}43 & 41 & 79\end{array}\) 1BØ9：54 49 4F 4E 53 DD ØD 20 D6 1Bll：20 \(20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20\) AD 14 1B19：C \(\emptyset \quad C 0 \begin{array}{lllllll} & A E & 33 & 32 & 34 & 20 & 2 \emptyset \\ A B\end{array}\) 1B21：57 \(2 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 57 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 44 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 43\) 1B29：56 4552 Bø Cの C0 BD ØD C2 1B31： \(20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 67\) 1B39：20 \(20 \quad 20\) AD AE 475245 E2 1B41：45 4E \(53 \quad 424 \mathrm{~F} 524 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{CA}\) 1B49：20 \(4 \mathrm{E} \quad 43 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{BD}\) ØD \(20 \quad 2019\) 1B51：20 \(20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 2087\)
 1B61：CØ CØ CØ CØ CØ CØ CØ CØ 97 1B69：CØ BD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD A5 1B71：ØD ØD ØD ØD Øø Øの Øø Øの E3

\section*{1581 Alphabetizer}

\section*{Article on page 62.}

\section*{FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED \\ SX 20 O \(\$="\)＂：POKE53280， \(0:\) POKE53 281， \(0:\) PRINT＂\(\{\) GRN \}" ; :FORA \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 3 \varnothing: 0 \$=0 \$+\operatorname{CHRS}(\theta):\) NEX T \\ BX \(3 \varnothing \operatorname{PRINT"\{ N\} ";:DIMZS(296):V}\) \(=\varnothing: B=1\) \\ JX \(4 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{12 DOWN\}"TAB （12）＂\｛YEL\} DRIVE NUMBER \｛ 2 SPACES \(\overline{8}\{3\) LE \(\overline{F T}\} "\) ；}

SX 50 INPUTDVS：DV＝VAL（DVS）：IF ［SPACE］DV＜8OR DV \(>3\) 3THEN4 Ø
AM 60 OPEN15，DV，15，＂UI＂：INPUT\＃ 15，AS，BS，C\＄，DS：CLOSE 15 ： IFRIGHT\＄（BS，2）＝＂81＂THEN1 10
PE 70 PRINTTAB（9）＂\｛DOWN\}DEVICE ＂DV＂ISN＇T A 1581＂
RC 8 Ø PRINTTAB（7）＂\｛DOWN\}\{YEL\}P

RESS ANY KEY TO TRY AGAI N＂
PM 90 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN9の GK 1øø GOTO4ø
FC \(11 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR \(\}\) \｛YEL\}
\｛4 DOWN\}"TAB(18)"1581"
AX \(12 \varnothing \operatorname{PRINTTAB(10)"区3\exists ~}\)
\｛2 SPACES\}ED彐 (RVS)
\｛OFF\}EF
GR 130 PRINTTAB（10）＂\｛2 SPACES \(\}\)

HX 140 PRINTTAB（10）＂\｛2 SPACES \(\}\) \｛RVS\} \{RIGHT\} \{OFF\} LPH ABETIZER
RQ 150 PRINT＂ \(\mathrm{K}^{2} 7\) 习 \(\{4\) DOWN \(\}\)＂：\(A S="\) COPYRIGHT \(\{2\) SPACES \(\} 1989\) ＂：PRINTTAB（ \(2 \varnothing\)－LEN（AS）\(/ 2\) ）AS
PX 160 AS＝＂COMPUTE！PUBLICATIO NS，\(\overline{\text { INC．＂}: ~ P R I N T T A B ~(2 ~} \sigma\)－L EN（A \(\bar{S}) / 2) A S\)
GR 170 AS＝＂ALL RIGHTS RESERVED ＂：PRINTTABB（2Ø－LEN（AS）／2 ）AS＂\(\{2\) DOWN \(\}\) \｛YEL\}"
GB 180 AS＝＂PRESS A KEY TO CONT INUE＂：PRINTTTAB（ \(2 \bar{\sigma}-L \overline{E N(A}\) \＄）／2）AS
FR 190 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN190
RH 2øø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{18 DOWN\}SCA NNING＂；
KB \(21 \varnothing\) OPEN15，DV，15，＂Iø＂：OPEN5 ，DV，5，＂\＃＂：S＝3
SE 220 PRINT\＃15，＂Ul：＂；5；0；40；S CE 230 PRINT\＃15，＂U1：＂；5；0；40；S SK 240 GET\＃5，T\＄，S\＄：S＝ASC（S\＄）
PC 250 AS＝＂＂：L＝2：FORE＝øTO29：GE T\＃5，BS：AS＝AS＋CHRS（ASC（B \＄＋CHRS（ \((0))\) ）：NEXT：GOSUB1 05ø
QF 260 GET\＃5，B\＄，B\＄
MR \(27 \varnothing\) FORRAY＝1TO6：\(A \$=" "\)
CD 28 Ø FORE＝ 0 TO29：GET\＃5，BS：AS＝ AS＋CHRS（ASC（BS＋CHRS（ \(\varnothing\) ）） ）：NEXTE：GOSUB1050
PF 290 GET\＃5，BS，BS：NEXT RAY
PJ 3øø AS＝＂＂：FORE＝ØTO29：GET\＃5， B ： \(\mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{CH}\) RS（ø）））：NEXT
FF 310 GOSUB1ø50：IFASC（T\＄＋CHRS \((\varnothing))=4 \varnothing\) THEN \(22 \varnothing\)
CP \(32 \varnothing\) PRINT
QE 330 PRINT\＃15，＂U1：＂；5；0；40；0 ：GET\＃5，AS，AS，AS，AS：H\＄＝＂ ＂：FORZ＝1TO16：GET\＃5，AS
GQ \(340 \mathrm{HS}=\mathrm{HS}+\mathrm{AS}: \mathrm{NEXT}:\) CLOSE \(5: \mathrm{C}\) LOSE 15
HP 35 Ø PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\) \｛YEL\}ALPHABE TIZED DIR OF \(\{\) RV政 \(\}\)＂HS＂ \｛DOWN \}
XR 360 FOR \(T=1 T 0 \mathrm{~V}\)
\(\operatorname{RF} 370 \operatorname{IFLEN}(z \$(T))=\varnothing\) THENVP \(=1\) ： FORU＝TTOV \(-1: Z \$(U)=Z \$(U+\) 1）：：NEXTU： \(\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}-1: \mathrm{ZS}(\mathrm{V}+1)=\) ＂．＂
HS 38Ø IF VP＝1 THEN \(\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}-1: \mathrm{VP}=\varnothing\) ：GOTO 6 Ø
EE 390 NEXTT
GD 4 Øø FORC＝1TOV：PRINTRIGHTS（＂ ø日ø＂＋RIGHTS（STR\＄（C），LEN \((\operatorname{STR} \$(C))-1), 3)+"\) （5 SPACES\}";
SJ 410 PRINTCHRS（ 34 ）+ MID \(\$(Z \$(C\) ），4，16）\(+\operatorname{CHRS}(34)\) ，
QM \(42 \sigma\) PRINTMIDS（＂DELSEQPRGUSR RELCBM＂，ABS（ASC（LEFTS（Z （ C\(), 1)\) ）AND 15 ）＊ \(3+1,3\) ）；
PP \(43 \varnothing\) PRINTASC（MIDS（z\＄（C），29， 1））\(+\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{z} \$(\mathrm{c}), 30,1\) ）） 256
JC 440 NEXT：GOSUB 720
GK 45 Ø PRINT：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{YEL\}S AVE THIS NEW DIRECTORY？ \｛RVS\} \{OFF\}\{LEFT\}";

QR 460 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN460
JM \(47 \varnothing\) PRINTAS：IFAS＜＞＂Y＂THEN A \＄＝＂N＂：GOT068ø
RJ 480 CLOSE 15：OPEN15，DV，15，＂ Iの＂：OPEN5，DV，5，＂\＃＂：S＝3
AQ 490 IF \(8 *(V / 8)>\operatorname{INT}(V / 8) * 8 T H\) \(\operatorname{ENV}=\operatorname{INT}((\mathrm{V} / 8)+1) * 8\)
BF \(500 \mathrm{H} \$="\)＂
EX 510 FORB \(=3 \mathrm{TOV} / 8+2\) ： \(\mathrm{AK} \$=" "\)
RE 520 GOTO610
RE 530 FORG \(=1 \mathrm{TO}\) ： \(\mathrm{AK} \$=A K \$+C H R \$(\) Ø）+ CHR \(\$(\varnothing):\) FORZ \(=3\) TO3 \(\varnothing\)
HD 540 AK \(=A K \$+C H R S(A S C(M I D \$(Z\) \(\$(\mathrm{G}+(\mathrm{B}-3) * 8), \mathrm{Z}, 1)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\) Ø）））：NEXT Z，G：PRINT LEN （AKS）
XK 550 IFB \(\angle \mathrm{A} / 8+2\) THENPRINT \(\# 5, \mathrm{CH}\) \(\operatorname{RS}(40)+\mathrm{CHRS}(\mathrm{B}+1)\) ：： \(\mathrm{FORZ}=\) 1TO254
CX 560 PRINT\＃5，CHRS（ASC（MIDS（A K\＄， 2,1 ）\(+\operatorname{CHRS}(\theta))\) ）；：NEXT Z
CS 570 PRINT\＃15，＂U2：＂；5；0；40；B ：NEXTB：CLOSE 5
XX 58 IFB \(=\mathrm{V} / 8+2\) THENPRINT\＃5， CH RS（ \(\varnothing)+\) CHR \(\$(255)\) ：：FORZ \(=1\) TO254
FA 590 PRINT\＃5，CHRS（ASC（MIDS（A \(\mathrm{K} \$, \mathrm{z}, 1)+\mathrm{CHR}(\varnothing))\) ）；：NEXT Z：PRINT\＃15，＂U2：＂；5；0；40 ；B
AB 600 NEXTB：CLOSE5
AK 610 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：＂；5；0：IFB ＜V／8＋2THENPRINT\＃5，CHR\＄（ 4ø）+ CHRS \((B+1)\) ；
AH 62 IFB \(=\mathrm{V} / 8+2\) THENPRINT \(\# 5, \mathrm{CH}\) R\＄（0）+ CHRS（255）；
AM 630 FORZ \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 30: \operatorname{PRINT\# 5,CHRS~}\) （ASC（MIDS（ Z （ \((1+(\mathrm{B}-3)\)＊ 8\()\) ， \(\mathrm{Z}, 1)+\mathrm{CHRS}(\varnothing))\) ）：：NEXTZ
SE 640 FORG \(=2\) TO8： \(\operatorname{PRINT} \# 5\), CHRS（ Ø）\(+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\varnothing) ;:\) FORZ \(=1\) TO \(3 \varnothing\)
CK 650 PRINT\＃5，CHRS（ASC（MIDS（Z \(\$(G+(B-3) * 8), Z, 1)+\) CHR \(\$(\) Ø）））：：NEXTZ，G
XQ 660 PRINT\＃15，＂U2：＂；5；0；40；B ：NEXTB
PQ 670 CLOSE 5：CLOSE 15：PRINT＂ \｛YEL\} COLLECTING DISK... \｛DOWNT＂：OPEN15，D \(\overline{\mathrm{V}}, 15, \mathrm{~V}\) 0：＂：CLOSE15
PX 680 PRINT＂\({ }^{[D O W N\} \text { DO YOU WANT }}\) TO TRY ANOTHER？（RVS） ［SPACE\} \{OFF\} \{LEFT\}";
BH 690 GETAS：IFAS＜＜＂Y＂ANDAS＜＜＂ N＂THEN690
FK 7 Øø PRINTAS：IFAS＝＂Y＂THEN C LR：GOTO2ø
KC 710 END
DX 720 PRINT＂ 22 DOWN \(\}\) \｛YEL\} WOUL D YOU LIKE TO EDIT THIS ORDER？\｛RVS\} \{OFF\}
\｛LEFT\}";:K=1
XQ 730 GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂Y＂ANDAS＜＜＂ N＂THEN73ø
SB 740 IF \(A S=" N\)＂THEN RETURN
EA \(750 \mathrm{JJ}=24:\) IFV \(-\mathrm{K}<24 \mathrm{THENJJ}=\mathrm{V}-\) \(\mathrm{K}+1\)
SA 760 PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\{Y E L\} " ;:\) FORA \(=1 \mathrm{TOJJ}\) ：
CS 778 PRINTCHRS（34）\(+\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{ZS}(\mathrm{A}\) \(+\mathrm{K}-1), 4,16)+\mathrm{CHR}(34): \mathrm{NE}\) XT
QC 78 DRINT＂\｛HOME \(\}\) \｛YEL\}"+LEFT \＄（＂\｛RIGHT\}\{23 DOWN\}", O+ 1）+ ＂\(\{\) RED \(\} "+\operatorname{MIDS}(Z \$(K+O)\) ，4，16）；
CD 790 GET AS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN790
XQ 8øØ IFAS＝＂－＂AND \(K-24>=1\) THE NK＝K－24：O＝ 0 ：GOTO75 0
ME \(81 \varnothing\) IFAS \(=\)＂＋＂AND \(K+24<=\mathrm{V}\) THE \(\mathrm{NK}=\mathrm{K}+24\) ： \(\mathrm{O}=0\) ： ：GOTO 750

AD \(82 \varnothing\) IF \(A \$="\{D O W N\} "\) AND O＜JJ -1 THEN GOSUB1030： \(0=0+1\) ： GOTO78ø
RF 830 IF \(A \$="\{U P\} "\) AND \(0>0\) TH EN GOSUB1030：O＝O－1：GOTO 780
RS 840 IFAS \(=\)＂\(P\)＂AHD \(\mathrm{P}=\emptyset\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=\) 1：GOSUB890：GOTO750
\(X M 850\) IF \(A S=" Q "\) THEN RETURN
BS 860 GOTO 790
AA 870 GET AS：IFAS＜＜＂Y＂ANDAS＜＞ ＂N＂THEN87ø
CR 88Ø END
DS 890 SI \(\$=Z \$(K+O): F O R A=K+O\) тO \(\mathrm{V}-1: \mathrm{Z} \$(\mathrm{~A})=\mathrm{z} \$(\mathrm{~A}+1): \mathrm{NEXT}\)
EX \(9 ø 0 \mathrm{z} \$(\mathrm{~V})="\{32\) SPACES \(\} "\)
XH 910 JJ＝24：IFV－K＜24THENJJ＝V－ \(\mathrm{K}+1\)
PB 920 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{YEL\}";:FORA \(=1 \mathrm{TOJJ}\)
XE 930 PRINTCHRS（34）\(+\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{Z} \$(\mathrm{~A}\) \(+\mathrm{K}-1), 4,16)+\mathrm{CHR}(34): \mathrm{NE}\) XT
HF 940 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)＂+ LEFTS（＂ \｛RIGHT\} \(\{23\) DOWN \}", O+1)+ ＂\｛RVS\}\{RED\}"+MID\$(z\$(K+ 0） 4,16 ）+ ＂\(\{\) OFF \(\}\)＂；
SK 950 GET AS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN950
ER 960 IFAS＝＂－＂AND \(K>1\) THENK＝K －24：O＝0：GOTO910
BB 970 IFAS＝＂＋＂AND \(K+24<=V\) THE \(\mathrm{NK}=\mathrm{K}+24\) ：O＝0：GOTO91б
HG 980 IF AS＝＂\｛DOWN\}" AND O<JJ -1 THEN GOSUB1030： \(0=0+1\) ：GOTO940
GA 990 IF AS＝＂\｛UP\}" AND \(0>0\) TH EN GOSUB1030：\(O=0-1\) ：GOTO 946
QD 10øø IFAS＝＂P＂AND \(P=1\) THEN \(P\) \(=\varnothing\) ：GOTO1ø2 \(\varnothing\)
KS 1010 GOTO950
FA 1ø2ø FORA＝V－1 TO K＋OSTEP－1： \(Z \$(A+1)=Z \$(A):\) NEXT \(: Z \$(\) \(K+0)=\) SI \(\$:\) SI \(\$=" ":\) RETURN
HK \(103 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)＂+ LEFTS（＂ \｛RIGHT\}\{23 DOWN\}", O+1) ＋＂\｛YEL\}"+MIDS(Z\$(K+O), 4，16）；
DA 1040 RETURN
FM 1050 IFAS＝OSORASC（LEF＇T（AS， 1））＜ 129 THEN RETURN
JB 1060 IFV＜＞ 0 THENFORB＝1TOV：IF \(\operatorname{MIDS}(A \$, 4,16)>\operatorname{MIDS}(z \$(\) B） 4,16 ）THEN NEXT
QR 1070 PRINT＂．＂；：FORC＝V＋1TOBS TEP－1： \(2 \$(\mathrm{C})=\mathrm{Z} \$(\mathrm{C}-1): \mathrm{NE}\) XT： \(\mathrm{Z} \$(\mathrm{~B})=\mathrm{A} \$:\) IFV \(<296\) THE \(\mathrm{NV}=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{l}\)
XF \(108 \emptyset\) RETURN

\section*{Arcade Machine}

See instructions in article on page 53 before typing in．

\section*{Program 1：Arcade Machine}
ø801：øB ø8 øø øø 9E 32 3ø 36 EC
 0811：98 99 Øø 75 C8 Dø FA EE 99 0819：14 ø8 CA 10 F4 A9 ø0 8563 0821：37 A9 \(60 \quad 85 \quad 38\) A2 14 Ag B0 ø829：øø В9 45 ø8 99 øø \(6 \varnothing\) С8 27 0831：D0 F7 EE 2C 08 EE 2F 08 AA ø839：CA Dø EE \(2 \varnothing\) øø \(6 \varnothing 2044\) C8 Ø341：А6 4C 86 E3 АØ ØВ В9 С4 30 Ø849：6C 997474 B9 Dø 6C 994 F 0851：D4 748810 F1 A0 53 B9 6D 0859：8C 74 4A 998074 B9 2 CC 25 0861：74 6A \(99207488 \quad 10\) EF 51 0869：78 2Ø 2A \(6058 \quad 60 \quad 2 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{E}\) 0871：63 A9 øø 85 ø4 8D A7 92 9D

0879：8D A8 02 20 9F 63 A2 18 A4 0881：20 BA 6C A2 95 BD \(6 \mathrm{~F} \quad 6066\) Ø889：9D 04 Ø3 BD 7560 9D 30 3E 0891：03 BD 7960 9D 14 03 CA D5 0899：10 EB A9 FA 8D 12 Dø A9 91 08A1：81 8D 1A Dø AD 11 Dø 29 A2 08A9：7F 8D 11 Dø A9 2C 8D BA DF 08B1：64 5860 Bø 6070614 D F5 08B9：62 FE 63 F5 63 AD 646687 08C1： \(\mathrm{FE} \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 60 \quad 48 \quad 8 \mathrm{~A} \quad 48 \quad 98 \quad 48 \mathrm{Bg}\) 08C9：A9 7F 8D øD DD AC ØD DD AA 08D1：30 1F 20 Ø2 FD FØ 1720 E7 Ø8D9：BC F6 20 El FF Dø 1220 AF Ø8E1：15 FD 20 A3 FD \(2 \varnothing 18\) E5 Cø ø8E9：2の 2A 606 C Ø2 Aø 4 C 5 B ED Ø8Fl：FE 4C 72 FE A6 7A Aø 0437 08F9：84 ØF BD øø 02 1ø 07 C9 EF Ø901：FF F6 3E E8 DØ F4 C9 20 B3 9909：F0 3785 08 C9 22 Fg 56 Al 9911：24 0F 70 2D C9 3F Dø 94 CA 0919：A9 99 Dø 25 C9 30 9ø 9407 Ø921：C9 3C 9ø 1D 8471 A0 Ø0 36 Ø929：84 ØВ 88 86 7A CA C8 E8 33 0931：BD Ø0 Ø2 38 F9 9E AØ F0 62 0939：F5 C9 80 Dø 30 05 0В А4 26 0941：71 E8 C8 99 FB 01 B9 FB 4 C 0949：01 F0 38 38 E9 3A Fø Ø4 Cø 6951：C9 49 Dø Ø2 85 ØF 38 E9 97 Ø959：55 Dø 9F 85 ø8 BD øø Ø2 CF 6961：F0 DF C5 08 F0 DB C8 99 3F 0969：FB 01 E8 Dø Fø A6 7A E6 E1 6971：0B C8 B9 9D Aø 10 FA B9 41 9979：9E AØ DØ B4 FØ ØF BD Ø0 A7 0981：ø2 10 BC 99 FD 01 C6 7B C6 9989：A9 FF 85 7A 60 AØ FF CA 19 Ø991：C8 E8 BD øø ø2 38 F9 A5 84 Ø999：61 F0 F5 C9 80 Dø \(04 ~ Ø 5 ~ 48 ~\) 09A1：ØB Dø 9С А6 7A E6 ØВ С8 B9 99A9：B9 A4 6110 FA B9 A5 61 5A Ø9B1：DØ EØ F0 CA 30 03 4C F3 49 09B9：A6 C9 FF F0 F9 24 ØF 304 F 09Cl：F5 C9 CC Bø Ø3 4C 24 A7 1F 09C9：38 E9 CB AA 8449 Aø FF 21 99D1：CA \(\mathrm{F} \varnothing \quad\) ø8 C8 B9 A5 61 1ø 4A Ø9D9：FA 30 F5 C8 B9 A5 613018 99E1：ø5 \(2 \emptyset 47 \mathrm{AB}\) Dø F5 4C EF 99 Ø9E9：A6 53 50 524954 C5 4 F C9 09Fl：46 C6 4D 4F 56 C5 584 D 3 F 09F9：4F 56 C5 59 4D 4F 56 C5 B1 ØAø1：43 4F 4C 4F D2 4D 554 C CB ØAø9：54 49 C3 4D 4F 44 C5 50 4E ØAll：52 49 4F 524954 D9 4140 ØA19：4E 49 CD 5245 CC 5852 E5 ØA21：45 CC 595245 CC 5349 A8 øA29：5A C5 53 4F 55 4E C4 44 EC ØА31：53 4156 C5 48414 C D4 1B ØА39：57 49 4E \(444 \mathrm{~F} \quad 57\) D3 45 1E ØA41：4E 41 42 4C C5 444953 FE ØA49：41 42 4C C5 42 4C 4153 8D gA51：D4 \(43 \begin{array}{lllllll}53 & 41 & 56 & \text { C5 } & 53 & 43 & \text { D2 }\end{array}\) ØA59：52 4545 CE 43 4C 4F 41 A8 6A61：C4 44 4C 4F 41 C4 4A 4F 68 ØA69：59 \(53 \quad 544943 \mathrm{CB} 43 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F}\) 3D ØA71：4C 4C \(4953494 F 4 E\) D3 15 ØA79：52 45 5ø 4 C 4143 C5 42 BB øAB1：4F \(524445 \begin{array}{llllll}52 & \text { D3 } & 52 & 41 & 76\end{array}\) 0A89：4E \(44 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F}\) CD \(46 \quad 49 \quad 52\) C5 5 E
 0A99：AE A7 C9 CC 9014 C9 E5 43 ØAAl：B 01038 E9 CC ØA A8 B9 51 ØАА9：75 6248 B9 7462484 C BF ØAB1：73 Øø 2079 ØØ 4C ED A7 CF ØAB9：B7 69 8B 69 EØ 62 E9 62 D2 ØACl：EF 62 Øø 63 9ø 63 Ø2 6A 1D øAC9：FB 69 ØC \(63 \quad 2463 \quad 36 \quad 63\) 6C gAD1：42 63 1A 6A 4863 D4 63 A6 ØAD9：36 64 F4 6C 6063636342 ØAE1：ø9 69 D1 63 A5 62 AB 63 B6 ØAE9：AE 63 A9 1020666429 Fø ØAFl：FC 8D 88 Ø2 09 ø3 8D ED 76 gAF9：66 8D EA 69 8D 64 6A ØA 75 ØBø1：2A 4829 F 0 8D D2 \(6268 \quad 57\) ØBø9：2A 29 ø3 49 03 8D DC 62 DD øB11：AD 18 Dø 29 øF ø9 øø 8D DA ØB19：18 Dø AD øø DD 29 FC 09 BB

0B21：00 8D Ø0 DD 60 20 EA 6234 ØB29：2Ø F9 62 4C \(59 \quad 6920\) F6 86 ØB31：62 4C 3C \(68 \quad 20\) F6 624 C 87 ØВ39：59 69 20 \(48 \quad 64\) A9 0420 Dø ØB41：61 64 A6 FF 602048646 E ØB49：2Ø 5F 64 A6 FF 9D 27 DØ D3 ØB51：60 204864205064 9D 97 ØB59：øø 792050649 D 1079 ØA ØB61：20 \(50 \quad 64\) 9D 0879 4C E5 A6 ØB69：69 \(2 \varnothing 48642 \varnothing 5064\) 9D 34 ØB71：BC Ø2 \(2 \varnothing 5064\) 9D C4 0294 ØВ79：4C \(\quad 28 \quad 6 \mathrm{~A} \quad 20 \quad 48 \quad 64 \quad 20 \quad 5073\) ØB81：64 9D BC Ø2 4C 28 6A \(2 \emptyset\) EØ ØВ89：48 64 4C 2E 63 A9 142053 øB91：66 642079 øø Fø ØA 86 ED ØB99：FF A9 1820 FB 62 9D 47 øB ØBA1：75 8E A7 02 60 A9 01 2 C 03 ØВA9：A9 øø 8D \(8463 \quad 20 \quad 79\) øø 1D ØBB1：DØ ØF A2 Ø5 AD 8463 9D 7C øBB9：øø 75 CA 10 FA 6020 FD 1 F ØBCl：AE 38 E9 E5 90 ØC AA A9 8C ØBC9：øø 9D øø 752073 Ø0 Dø 3E ØBD1：ED 604 C ø8 AF A9 082055 ØBD9：66 64 8D 9ø \(782 \emptyset 5 \mathrm{~F} 645 \mathrm{E}\) ØBE1：8D 9178 AD 9078 8D 25 B3 9BE9：Dø AD 9178 8D 26 Dø 6094 gBF1：A2 012 C A2 08 AO 01202 E ดBF9：BA FF \(20 \quad 2964\) A9 øø 20 ED ØCØ1：D5 FF BØ ØF A2 07 2Ø FD 7A øCø9：6A BD 5077 9D Fø 78 CA B3 ØC11：10 F4 6Ø 4C F9 EØ A2 Ø1 D8 ØC19：2C A2 Ø8 AØ Ø1 20 BA FF F8 øC21：20 2964 A9 9ø 85 22 A9 BE ØC29：75 8523 A9 22 A2 98 A0 C9 ØC31：78 20 D8 FF 9036 4C F9 98 ØC39：EØ \(2 \emptyset 16642 \varnothing\) ED F5 4C C3 ØC41：04 \(642016642 \varnothing\) A5 F4 BD øC49：ø8 48 A9 2C 8D BA 64 A9 39 ØC51：00 8D 15 Dø 20 9F 6368 2B ØC59：28 6Ø 48 AD 15 DØ 8D øC 94 øC61：64 A9 øø 8D 15 Dø A9 4C 7A ØC69：8D BA 646860 A9 øø 20 D3 ØC71：BD FF 20 06 E2 \(20 \quad 57\) E2 F5 øC79：4C BD FF DØ Ø9 A2 07 20 35 ØC81：15 69 CA 10 FA 602048 BA øC89：64 4C 15 69 A9 øø 206614 ØC91：64 \(85 \mathrm{FF} 6 \emptyset\) A9 10 \(2 \varnothing \mathrm{FB}\) ØD ØC99：62 6Ø 204864 A9 øC \(2 \varnothing 85\) ØCA1：FB \(62 \quad 60\) A9 984820 FD 96 ØCA9：AE 244820 9E AD 20 8D A6 ØCB1：AD \(2 \emptyset\) BF B1 68 AA A5 65 5A ØCB9：DD 9164 A5 64 FD 9264 Bø ØCC1：30 1ø A5 65 DD 9364 A5 AC øCC9：64 FD \(946410 \quad 04\) A5 65 AD ØCD1：AA 6ø 4C 48 B2 øø øø ø8 øз ØCD9：Øø 8 8 FF 8 Ø øø øø øø 10 2A øCE1：øの øø øø ø2 øø øø øø øø 1А ØCE9：ø1 Ø1 øø Ø9 øø øø øø 60 в3 ØCF1：øø AD 19 Dø 8D 19 Dø 2941 ØCF9：01 Dø Ø3 4C 7E EA 2C 3115 ØDø1：EA A2 ø1 BD 1E Dø 95 FD 92 ØD09：1D D6 ø2 9D D6 02 CA 10 E5 ØD11：F2 A5 Ø4 Fø ØA C6 Ø4 FØ Ø2 ØD19：03 4C BC 6620 AF 69 AD Ø6 ØD21： \(0175 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 32 \quad 2 \emptyset 42\) 6B A2 DD ØD29：07 Ø6 FE Bø Ø5 5E 2879 9E ØD31：10 21 BC 2879 3ø 1C 7E F8 ØD39：28 79 BD Eø 783014 BD F5 ØD41：48 772035 6B BD 4077 FE ØD49：F0 ø3 8D A7 Ø2 BD 3877 B7 ØD51：2Ø F3 68 CA \(1 \varnothing\) D3 AD 0461 ØD59：75 Dø ø3 4C 9765 A2 9726 ØD61：BD \(1078 \mathrm{~F} 073 \mathrm{AD} 15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{C} 9\) ØD69：3D D6 6B FØ 6B BD Eø 78 Eø ØD71：30 66 DE F8 78 Dø 61 A9 1C ØD79：FF 85 FC AD 1B D4 \(29 \quad 07\) F4 ØD81：A8 A5 FC Dø 97 A9 98 9D 92 øD89：F8 78 Dø 4C 39 D6 6B Dø E9 ØD91：07 88 10 E7 AØ 07 Dø E3 78 ØD99：A5 FC 39 DE 6B 85 FC B9 FF ØDA1： 1878 Fg D7 BD C4 02 D9 60 ØDA9：2ø 78 9ø CF D9 2878 Bø 12 ØDB1：CA BD BC ø2 D9 \(3 \varnothing 789 \varnothing 69\) ØDB9：C2 D9 3878 Bø BD B9 5ø 7A øDC1： \(78 \quad 85 \mathrm{FC}\) B9 1878 9D F8 8B

ØDC9： 78 B9 \(4878 \quad 48\) B9 407841 ØDD1：A8 \(68 \quad 2038 \quad 68 \quad 2076 \quad 69 \mathrm{FB}\) ØDD9：CA 1085 AD 6575 Dø Ø3 8B ØDE1：4C 5F 66 AD Eø 7810 Ø3 AD ØDE9：4C BC 66 AD 15 Dø \(2981 \mathrm{C} \varnothing\) ØDF1：C9 Ø1 DØ EC A2 Ø2 AD 15 A7 ØDF9：DØ 3D D6 6B FØ ØA BD EØ 69 øEø1：78 30 05 BD 5878 Dø 03 2B ØEø9：4C \(57 \quad 66\) AD 1B D4 DD 58 g9 ØE11：78 BØ F5 BD 6078 C9 Ø2 AA ØE19：A9 BC Aø C4 90 Ø4 A9 C4 46 ØE21：Aø BC 8D EB 65 8D F6 65 E1 ØE29：8C FD 65 8C Øø 66 BD BC 52 ØE31：Ø2 18 7D \(687818 \quad 690283\) ØE39：38 ED BC 02 C9 05 Bø 5B C3 ØE41：BD C4 02 CD C4 ø2 BD 6094 ØE49：78 29 Ø1 FØ 64 Bø 4 C Dø 67 ØE51：ø2 9ø 48 BD 70789004 Ø2 ØE59：49 FF 69 øø BC 6078 C 060 øE61：ø2 Aø øø 90 ø3 A8 A9 øø BD øE69：86 FC A2 \(072 \varnothing 3868\) A6 26 ØE71：FC BD BC 0218 7D 807863 ØE79：8D C3 Ø2 BD C4 02 18 7D 45 ØE81：88 78 8D CB 022028 6A B9 ØE89：BD 7878 F0 ø3 8D A7 0260 ØE91：A2 Ø7 2ø FD 6A 2ø C9 6975 ØE99：4C 5F 66 E8 Eø 07 Fø 0317 ØEA1：4C B2 65 AD Ø0 75 F 05828 ØEA9：AD EØ 78 30 53 AD Øø DC 15 ØEB1：49 FF 29 ØF C5 ט6 FØ 48 F8 ØEB9：85 FC 45 ø6 25 FC FØ ø3 E2 øECl：2Ø 88 66 A5 FC Fø 15 2ø 2D ØEC9：88 66 FO 30 A2 Ø1 4A 9023 ØED1：ø5 BC 88 75 Dø 日F E8 Eø 7D ØED9：Ø5 DØ F3 6Ø A2 øØ AC 83 28 ØEE1：75 FØ 19 Dø Ø2 6868 BD 65 ØEE9：Cø 75 8D EB 67 BD C8 75 6D ØEF1：FØ 0286 Ø3 201368 A2 C8 ØEF9：Øø \(2 \emptyset\) E5 69 A5 FC 85 Ø6 A3 ØF01：A2 67 AD 15 Dø 3D D6 6B CD ØF09：F0 22 BD 08 79 F0 29 DE 21 ØF11：98 78 D 64 9D 9878 DE 15 ØF19：AØ 78 DØ 13 BD 1879 FØ 23 ØF21：14 DE 1879 Dø ØF \(2 \varnothing 9433\) ØF29：69 2Ø FD 6A 4C A7 67 FE 39 ØF31：F8 ø7 4C F4 \(66 \quad 20\) E5 694 F ØF39：BD D8 78 10 58 5E D8 78 E2 ØF41：38 7E Eø 78 BD 2876 9D D7
 ØF51：BD 3876 9D 107920 E5 91 ØF59：69 A9 ø1 9D 1879 BD 7023 ØF61：76 FØ ø3 8D A7 Ø2 BD 4839 ØF69：76 2ø ø6 6A BD 5076 2Ø 6E øF71： \(996 A\) BD \(587620 \quad 24\) 6A D2 ØF79：BD 4076 9D 27 DØ BD 6087 のF81：76 18 7D BC Ø2 9D BC ø2 5E 9F89：BD \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}68 & 76 & 18 & 7 D & C 4 & 02 & 9 D & 91\end{array}\) ØF91：C4 ब2 4C A4 67 A5 04 D0 11 øF99：93 BD Eø 78 3Ø 8E BD BC 88 øFA1：ø2 9D C8 78 BD C4 Ø2 9D 6B ØFA9：DØ 78 BD B8 7818 7D A8 59 ØFB1：78 9D B8 78 BD BC Ø2 7D 74 ØFB9： 3079 9D BC 02 BD C 078 CE ØFC1：18 7D Bø 78 9D Cø 78 BD 87 øFC9：C4 ø2 7D 3879 9D C4 \(\quad 02\) CB ØFD1：AD Ø3 75 Dø Ø3 4C A4 67 3D øFD9：Aの øø BD \(387920 \quad 5768\) E6 ØFE1：AØ Ø2 BD \(3 \varnothing 79205768\) EE ØFE9：20 28 6A CA 30 03 4C BE 01 बFF1：66 A5 04 F6 03 4C E6 6B BE ØFF9：AD Ø0 75 F0 3D A5 Ø2 Fø 22 1001：øE C6 Ø2 Dø 35 AD E1 78 C3 1009：3ø 30 A2 01209469 AD 85 1011：E1 78 3ø 26 AD øø DC 29 F8 1019：1ø DØ 1F AD 15 DØ 29 Ø1 73 1921：FØ 18 AD EØ 783013 A6 D4 1029：93 BD C8 75 F0 øC A9 øø B5 1031：F0 08 BD Cø 75 85 \(42 \quad 2075\) 1039：5C 6A AD Ø2 75 FO 15 A2 34 1041：07 BD F0 78 F0 ØB DE FØ 5C 1049：78 Dø 0620 CF 6A \(2 \varnothing\) C9 CE 1051：69 CA 10 ED 4C E6 6B BD 4C 1059：92 75 FO 03 8D 00 79 BD 8A 1061：AØ 75 FO Ø3 8D 1079 BD DA 1069：98 75 FO ø3 8D ø8 79 BD BE

1071：A8 75 FØ 19 BC BØ 75 BD 44 1ø79：B8 75 A2 øø \(2 \varnothing 59699879\) 1081：20 4A 68 9D 3079 A5 FB D9 1089：29 Cø 9D A8 78601869 8B 1091：80 4A 66 FB 4A 66 FB 38 2D 1099：E9 2Ø 60 3Ø 01 C8 8405 FE 1øA1：8A 1879 D4 68 8D CC \(68 \quad 05\) 10A9：A8 B9 C8 7885 FD B9 BC 81 1øB1：ø2 8D 976838 E5 FD Bø B5 1øB9：ø3 \(49 \mathrm{FF} 38 \mathrm{E9} 8 \emptyset 85 \mathrm{FC}\) 8A 10C1：A4 05 8A 18796 E 69 A8 49 10C9：B9 9ø 7738 E5 FD DØ ø3 29 10D1：A5 65 6A 6A 85 FB B9 90 1A 1øD9：77 38 E9 øø Dø Ø3 A5 ø5 E3 1øE1：6A 6A 45 FB 45 FC 30 2F E7 10E9：B9 F0 \(77 \quad 20 \quad 35\) 6B B9 D \(\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{AF}\end{array}\) 10F1：77 F0 Ø3 8D A7 Ø2 B9 Bø AC 10F9：77 48 08 A4 65 8A 1828 DD 11ø1：F0 ø6 79 6E 694 C C7 68 A7 1109：79 D8 68 A8 B9 9077 AØ 55 1111：øø 99 BC Ø2 68 Dø \(2 \emptyset 6078\) 1119：ø8 ø8 øø øø ø8 øø 1810 Cl 1121：98 18 7D 6E 69 A8 B9 F8 86 \(1129: 76\) 2б 35 6B B9 B8 76 FØ 7A 1131：03 8D A7 Ø2 B9 7876 A8 92 1139：Fの DD 88 Dø ø3 4C 946945 1141：88 FØ ØE 88 Dø 10 A9 80 C8 1149：85 04 9D D8 78602048 3E 1151：64 38 7E D8 786088 Dø 38 1159：04 A9 øø F0 0588 Dø 07 E9 1161：A9 10 AO Øø 4C 386888 ØD 1169：Dø 16 BD Bø 7849 FF 18 3D 1171：69 01 9D Bø 78 BD 3879 EB 1179：49 FF 69 øø 9D 387960 8E 1181：88 D 616 BD A8 7849 FF 74 1189：18 69 Ø1 9D A8 78 BD \(3 \varnothing\) DE 1191：79 49 FF 69 øø 9D \(3 \varnothing 79\) A9 1199：6Ø 88 DØ ØF 98204 A 68 5B 11A1：9D 3879 A5 FB 29 Cø 9D CD 11A9：Bø 786088 D 6 FC 984 C CE 11B1：3C 68 øø 0810182028 D5 11B9：30 3846 FC 90084 E 1B F6 11Cl：D4 9ø ø3 20 3F 6946 FC FD 11C9：9ø 05 4E 1B D4 Bø 9B 6б F1 11D1：20 79 øб FØ 1E \(2 \varnothing 4864\) D7 11D9：5E EØ 78 BD 5077 9D FØ DA 11E1：78 AD \(15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing\) 3D DE 6B CD 65 11E9：15 DØ Fの Ø6 8D 15 DØ DE 8A 11F1：CC リ2 60 A2 \(972 \varnothing 9469\) 7C 11F9：CA 10 FA 602079 øø Dø A2 12ø1：Ø9 A2 6720 C9 69 CA 10 CE 1209：FA 60204864 A9 øø 9D B2 1211：F0 78 9D D8 78 9D Eø 7881 1219：9D 2879387 E E8 78 AD FE 1221：15 Dø 1D D6 6B 8D 15 Dø Al 1229：60 BD ø0 79 9D F8 97 BD 21 1231： 0879 9D 9878 BD 107949 1239：Dø ø2 A9 ø1 9D Aø 78604 C 1241：20 5664 AD 1 B D \(\varnothing\) Ø8 \(2 \varnothing\) ED 1249：56 64 A 1C 2 C Aø 1D 4A EF 1251：B9 ø0 Dø 3D DE 6B 90 Ø3 ø9 1259：1D D6 6B 99 øø DØ \(602 \varnothing\) EC 1261：56 64 2ø 99 6A \(2 \varnothing 596449\) 1269：Aø 17 Dø E3 8A ØA＾8 BD 87 1271：B8 78 ØA BD BC Ø2 2A \(99 \quad 99\) 1279：øø Dø BD C4 Ø2 99 Ø1 Dø 1F 1281：Aの 10 Dø CC 85 FC A9 FF 54 1289：85 FB A5 FC DØ 036046 8D 1291： FB ØA \(9 \varnothing \mathrm{FB}\) AD 1B D4 25 Bø 1299：FB C5 FC FØ Ø2 Bø F5 6Ø FA 12A1：BD C8 75 8D 0179 8D F9 61 12A9： 07 BD D8 75 8D 1179 8D 64 12B1：A1 78 BD Dø 75 8D 9979 F6 12B9：8D 9978 A9 øø 8D 197996 12C1：BD 1076 F0 ø3 8D AE 0254 12C9：BD øø 7618 6D BC 02 8D 9D 12D1：BD 02 BD 087618 6D C4 41 12D9：ø2 8D C5 Ø2 BC 1876 BD 2C 12E1：2ø 76 A2 \(012038682 \varnothing\) EA 12E9：28 6A A6 ø3 BD Eø 75 8D AB 12F1：28 Dø BD E8 75 A2 \(012 \varnothing\) FC 12F9：ø6 6A A6 ø3 BD Fø 75 A2 FF 13ø1： \(012 \emptyset\) ø9 6A A6 ø3 BD F8 2D 13ø9：75 A2 \(\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \emptyset \\ 24 & 6 A \\ \text { A2 } & \text { Ø1 } 1 \\ C 5\end{array}\) 1311：4C C9 69 BD \(6077 \quad 20403 A\)

1319：6A 18 7D 5877 9D BC 02 5D 1321：BD \(7077 \quad 2040\) 6A 18 7D 8C 1329：68 77 9D C4 022018 6A AC 1331：BC 7877 BD 80772038 F8 1339：68 BD \(88 \quad 7785\) FC \(2076 \quad 62\) 1341：69 BD 08 75 9D 20 79 BD 81 1349：10 75 9D 08 79 BD 187571 1351：9D 1079 2ø E5 69 A9 øø A3 1359：9D 1879 BD 2075 9D 2798 1361：DØ BD \(28 \quad 75\) 20 96 6A BD 67 1369：30 7520 09 6A BD 3875 C9 1371：2ø 24 6A 8A DØ Ø2 85 Ø3 43 1379：60 18 6D D4 02 8D D4 02 C2 1381：90 ø3 EE D5 0260 A2 07 C9 1389：A5 FD 3D D6 6B F0 46 A9 6C 1391：FF 85 FC A0 07 A5 FD 39 C6 1399：D6 6B FØ 3686 FB C4 FB 31 13A1：F0 30 BD \(B C \quad 02 \quad 38\) F9 BC 71 13A9：ø2 Bø Ø4 49 FF 690185 3F 13B1：FB BD C4 Ø2 38 F9 C4 0233 13B9：Bø 0449 FF 69 Ø1 C5 FB 39 13C1：Bø Ø2 A5 FB C9 \(3 \varnothing\) BØ 9A AF 13C9：C5 FC Bø 9685 FC 98 9D 77 13D1：E8 \(788810 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{CA} 10 \mathrm{BO} 9 \mathrm{E}\) 13D9：A2 øø BD E8 7810659 D 43 13E1：20 793029 DD 2079 F0 62 13E9：24 9D \(2 \varnothing 79 \mathrm{BC}\) Eの 78 30 AF 13F1：1C A8 B9 Eø 78 30 \(16 \quad 2066\) 13F9：DC 6886 FC A4 FC BE E8 C8 1401：78 BD E8 78 C5 FC F0 9380 1409：20 DC 68 A6 FC E8 E0 98 45 1411：Dø C8 38 7E E7 78 CA Dø 4A 1419：F9 60 Ø1 ø2 04 ø8 102017 1421：40 30 FE FD FB F7 EF DF C8 1429：BF 7F A2 øD 20 BA 6C A2 9D 1431：ø7 BC A7 02 F0 688898 F3 1439：9D A8 ø2 A9 øø 9D A7 02 FC 1441：9D A9 Ø2 9D Ø6 D4 9D 05 8ø 1449：D4 BD EØ 6C 29 FE 9D 04 B2 1451：D4 B9 6875 ØA ØA 0A ØA 4D 1459：19 70 75 9D E1 6C B9 78 5F 1461：75 ØA 0A 0A 0A 198075 D3 1469：9D E2 6C B9 6075 9D AA 01 1471：Ø2 F6 ø3 FE AA 02 B9 48 4б 1479：75 9D AB 02 D9 5075 A9 FD 1481：ø1 9ø Ø2 A9 FF 9D AC Ø2 FA 1489：B9 40 75 A8 B9 D9 6B 69 EC 1491：01 9D EØ 6C 8A F0 04 A2 47 1499：ø0 F0 96 4C 31 EA BC AB EF 14A1：ø2 B9 \(2 \varnothing 74\) 9D DC 6C B9 77 14A9：80 74 9D DD 6C BC A8 ø2 6A 14B1：BD AA Ø2 Fø ØD DE AA Ø2 ED 14B9：Dø ø8 BD Eø 6C 29 FE 9D B5 14C1：EØ 6C BD A9 ø2 18795883 14C9：75 9D A9 ø2 Bø \(\varnothing 7\) BD A9 3ø 14D1：ø2 C9 10 90 12 E9 10 9D 6E 14D9：A9 ø2 BD AB ø2 18 7D AC E1 14E1：ø2 9D AB ø2 4C 8A 6C B9 27 14E9：50 7538 FD AB 02 FD A4 6A 14F1：5D AC ø2 1ø 9F B9 4875 lF 14F9：9D AB Ø2 4C 50 6C BD DC 6D 15ø1：6C 9D øø D4 CA 10 F7 60 FC 1509：1E 18 8B 7E FA 66 AC F3 DE 1511：E6 8F F8 2E 868 E 969 F CF 1519：A8 B3 BD C8 D4 E1 EE FD D2 1521：Øø øø øø ø8 øø øø øø øø CB 1529：Øø øø ø8 øø øø øø FF FF 54 1531：øø øø 81 øø øø øø øø øø 8B 1539：8F 38 6E 8A ø2 A9 øø 85 EB 1541：26 AØ Øø 18 AA FØ ØA 98 ED 1549：79 D8 6F 69 Ø4 A8 CA D 614 1551：F6 B9 D5 6F 9D øø 74 C8 B5 1559：E8 EØ 12 DØ F4 \(2 \varnothing 44\) E5 16 1561：AD Ø2 74 ØA ØA 69 Ø5 8D 9F 1569：A2 6F 8D A6 6F AD ø3 7489 1571：85 27 8D A4 6F 8D A8 6 F 96 1579：A9 2638 ED A2 6F 4A 85 D4 1581：9E A8 A9 1838 ED A4 6 F GE 1589：4A 85 9F 8528 AA 1820 C2 1591：F0 FF A2 øø BD A1 6F 8561 1599：69 BD A9 6F BC B1 6F 26 BF 15A1：35 6F C6 69 Dø F3 E8 EØ BA 15A9：ø8 9ø E9 A4 9E C8 A6 9F 88 15B1：CA \(182 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 日 \mathrm{FF}\) A6 26 BD FE 15B9：9F 71 BC B1 \(712035 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}\) A8

15C1：AØ Øø A2 Ø2 18 2の Fの FF D3 15C9：A6 26 BD 5E 72 BC \(7072 \quad 48\) 15D1：20 35 6F E6 9E E6 28 A6 3D 15D9：26 BC 8F \(7 \varnothing 8469\) A4 9E FØ 15E1：A6 281820 F0 FF A4 69 A8 15E9：E6 69 B9 A1 70 ø8 29 7F A8 15F1：20 16 E7 28 10 Fø E6 28 6B 15F9：C6 27 Dø E2 A9 øø 8529 1B 1601：A9 øø 85 2A 20 ø4 6 F E6 2 C 1609：2A A5 2A CD 027490 F4 CD 1611：E6 29 A5 29 CD \(037490 \quad 36\) 1619：E7 A9 øø 85＇ 29 85 2A A5 55 1621：26 C9 ø1 Dø Ø8 A6 2A \(2 \emptyset 4 \mathrm{~F}\) 1629：FD 6A 4E Eø 78 A9 FF 85 B6 1631：C7 \(2 \varnothing 646 \mathrm{~F} 2 \varnothing\) Ø4 6F 20 DC 1639：E4 FF F0 FB 48 A9 øø 8524 1641：C7 \(2 \varnothing 646 \mathrm{~F} 2 \varnothing 646 \mathrm{~F} 6835\) 1649：С9 38 Bø 1E C9 30 90 1A AA 1651：E9 36 AA AD 15 Dб 3D D6 EB 1659：6B FD ø6 209469 4C DB F8 1661：6D 20836 F 20 C9 69 4C FA 1669：DB 6D C9 91 Dø Ø8 A5 29 4C 1671：F0 AD C6 29 10 A9 C9 11 B8 1679：D D øC AD Ø3 7418 E5 29 EF 1681：FØ 9D E6 29 10 99 C9 9D 15 1689：D D Ø8 A5 2A FØ 48 C6 2A D7 1691：10 44 C9 1D Dø ØC AD Ø2 F5 1699：74 18 E5 2A Fø 38 E6 2A C5 16A1：10 34 C9 2D Fø ØF C9 DB 22 16A9：FØ ØE C9 DD Fø ØD C9 2B 63 16B1：Dø 27 A9 01 2C A9 FF 2C 89 16B9：A9 ØA 2C A9 F6 8569201 E 16Cl：64 6F 1865698569 A4 2 E 16C9：29 BE Ø4 74 FØ 04 E4 69 CC 16D1：9ø Ø4 A4 2A 91224 C DB 98 16D9：6D C9 86 Dø ØE A5 26 C9 2A 16E1：11 9ø ø3 4C F9 6C 69 01 35 16E9：4C FB 6C C9 85 DØ ØF A5 98 16F1：26 DØ 05 A9 114 C FB 6C BE 16F9：38 E9 ø1 4C FB 6C C9 ø3 C9 17ø1：Fø ØE C9 88 DØ 1ø A9 ØØ Ø7 1709：85 ø4 20 7A 6F 4C DB 6D 78 1711：4E 91 ø2 4C 44 E5 C9 87 A4 1719：DØ ØB A2 \(07 \quad 209469 \mathrm{CA} 28\) 1721：1Ø FA 4C DB 6D C9 20 Dø Ø1 1729：AD A5 26 C9 ø5 Dø 0C A6 23 1731：2A BD Eø 78 3ø Aの 7E D8 61 1739：78 Dø 9B C9 Ø2 Dø 97 A6 11 1741：2A E8 8E A7 624 C 926 E DF 1749：A5 2A 0A 9A 65 9E 696534 1751：A8 A5 293865 9F AA 18 FC 1759：20 FØ FF \(2 \varnothing 646 \mathrm{~F}\) A4 2929 1761：BE \(0474 \mathrm{~F} 0 \quad 07 \mathrm{~A} 82 \emptyset \mathrm{~A} 24 \mathrm{~B}\) 1769：B3 4C 2B 6F 2 Ø 3 C BC \(2 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{C}\) 1771：DD BD 2046 6F A9 ØØ Aø 29 1779：ø1 85 228423 Aø øø B1 63 1781：22 Fø 662016 E7 C8 D® 72 1789：F6 6ø AD Ø2 01 Dø ø3 2092 1791：53 6F AD Ø3 01 Dø 10 A2 39 1799：ø2 BD ø1 ø1 9D 02 Ø1 CA 2A 17A1：10 F7 A9 3ø 8D ø1 Ø1 60 Eø 17A9：A5 29 ØA ØA ØA 6D Øø 7451 17B1：85 22 AD 6174690085 BF 17B9：23 A4 2A B1 2260 A2 07 E1 \(17 \mathrm{C} 1: 20836 \mathrm{~F}\) CA 10 FA 6020 CB 17C9：FD 6A \(78 \quad 2015 \quad 6958\) A9 4B 17D1：øø 9D B8 78 BD 5873 9D D9 17D9：BC Ø2 A9 Dø 9D C4 ø2 2ø 4D 17E1：28 6A 4C C9 69 01 ø0 01 35 17E9：øŋ Ø1 øø Ø1 Øø B9 BB BD 84 17F1：Cl C5 C9 CD D1 6F 6F 6F 23 17F9：6F 6F 6F 6F 6F D5 ø0 C3 37 18ø1：øø C9 9D 11 øø C2 9D 11 BF 18ø9：øø CB 9D 9D øø C3 9D 9D A1 1811：øø CA 9D 91 øø C2 9D 9198 1819：ø0 øø 75 Ø6 ø1 Ø1 Ø8 75 E9 1821：Ø8 Ø7 FF FF FF 0F 01 01 56 1829：01 \(40 \quad 75\) ø8 \(09 \quad 04 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F} 5 \mathrm{~F} 8 \mathrm{~F}\) 1831：FF FF ØF ØF OF OF 8875 6F 1839：ø5 07 Ø1 FF FF FF 01 øø CF 1841：Øø C 075 Ø5 ØD FF FF FF 99 1849：FF ØF Ø1 Ø1 Ø1 Øø Øø Ø8 7D 1851：øø øø \(28 \quad 76\) Ø8 ØA FF FF 56 1859：FF ØF Ø1 Ø1 Ø1 øø øø ø8 8D 1861：78 76 ø8 ø8 ø9 09 Ø9 9974

1869：09 09 09 09 B8 76 08 08 C9 1871：ø8 ø8 08 ø8 08 98 08 ø8 A1 1879：F8 76 ø8 08 FF FF FF FF 45 1881：FF FF FF FF 3877 Ø8 0364 1889：09 08 FF 5077 ø8 ø8 FF 31 1891：FF FF FF FF øø øø ø3 9ø 58 1899：77 ø8 Ø4 FF FF FF FF Bø B8 18A1：77 0804090909909 Dø EF 18A9：77 Ø8 Ø4 Ø8 ø8 Ø8 Ø8 FØ F9 18B1： 77 Ø8 04 FF FF FF FF 1030 18B9：78 ø8 01 Ø1 18 78 78 ø8 0813 18C1：FF FF FF FF FF øø øø Ø3 F4 18C9：5A \(78 \quad 0507 \mathrm{FF}\) ø3 øø 7F E1 18D1：ø8 øø øø 2B 50 øø 2B 4C DD 18D9：50 898989 91 9E C2 C2 AD 18E1：C2 C2 2B BE DE 574156 A2 18E9：C5 4E 4F 5445 Bl 4 E 4 F 9 C 18F1：54 45 B2 54454 D 50 CF ø9 18F9：54 49 4D C5 41545443 F3 1901：CB \(44 \quad 45 \quad 43 \quad 41\) D9 \(53 \quad 5574\) 1909：53 54 CE 5245 4C 53 C5 C0 1911：45 4E 4142 CC 42 4C 4F 1D 1919：43 CB 4A 494646 D3 46 F6 1921：52 4D 45 D3 53 50 4445 5F 1929：CE 585350 C4 5953 50 CA 1931：C4 5449 4D C5 42 4C 4 F F7 1939：43 CB 4A 494646 D3 4617 1941：52 4D 45 D3 43 4F 4C 4F 15 1949：D2 4D \(4 \mathrm{~F} 44 \mathrm{C} 5 \quad 58 \quad 53 \quad 49\) E5 1951：5A C5 595349 5A C5 58 1A 1959：4F 4646 D3 59 4F 4646 A5 1961：D3 \(53 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} 554 \mathrm{E}\) C4 \(58 \quad 531 \mathrm{~B}\) 1969：50 C4 \(595350 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing\) Bl FD 1971：B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 \(4143 \quad 36\) 1979：54 CE 53 4F \(554 \mathrm{E} \mathrm{C4} 50\) A6 1981：4E 54 D3 44454 C 41 D9 66 1989：58 50 4F D3 2B 52 4E C4 27 1991：59 50 4F D3 2B 52 4E C4 AF 1999：58 53 5ø C4 5953 50 C4 Aø 19A1：2B 2 F AD 54494 D C5 548 F 19A9：4F Dø 42 4F 5454 CD 4C Dø 19B1：45 46 D4 52494748 D4 A4 19B9：58 53 50 C4 595350 C4 Cø 19Cl：2B 2 F AD 524154 C 544 5B 19C9：49 \(52 \begin{array}{llllllll}45 & \text { C3 } & 41 & 49 & \text { CD } & 53 & 38\end{array}\) 19D1：50 4545 C 4534 F 554 E 43 19D9：C4 \(58 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} 4646\) D3 594 F 56 19E1：46 46 D3 C3 E1 ø6 2B 2B 28 19E9：El El El El El El El El 1C 19F1：E1 El El \(44 \begin{array}{lllll}45 & 71 & 71 & 72 & 53\end{array}\) 19F9： \(72 \quad 72717171717171\) EC 1AØ1：71 \(71 \begin{array}{llllllll}71 & 71 & 71 & 72 & 72 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 19\end{array}\) 1Aø9：50 54 3A \(2 \varnothing 204 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~F} 59\) E5 1A11：20 43 4F \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 52504 \mathrm{C}\) øC 1A19：20 42445220524 E 44 C 6 1A21：20 464952 øø 53 5Ø 5285 1A29：3A 20202030202020 EA \(\begin{array}{llllllll}1 A 31: 31 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 32 & 20 & 20 & 20 \\ 7 E\end{array}\) 1A39：33 \(2012020 \quad 342020 \quad 2097\) 1A41：35 2ø \(2 \varnothing 20362 \varnothing 2020\) Bの 1A49：37 øø \(2 \varnothing 2020202020\) Ø1 1A51：53 \(312020 \begin{array}{llllll}53 & 32 & 20 & 20 & 45\end{array}\) 1A59：53 33 2ø \(20 \begin{array}{llllll}53 & 34 & 20 & 20 & \text { D5 }\end{array}\) 1A61：53 \(35 \begin{array}{llllllll}10 & 20 & 53 & 36 & 20 & 20 & 66\end{array}\) 1A69：53 37 2ø 205338 Øø 4A Eの 1A71：4F 59 3A 20.434 E 5452 3B 1A79：2の 5550202044574 EE 2 E 1A81：20 4C 46 1A89：Øø \(53 \quad 5052\) 3A \(2 \varnothing\) 2ø 2074 1A91：32 \(202020 \quad 332020 \quad 2067\)
 1AA1：36 øø 82 8B 9A Aø A9 B7 5 C 1AA9：C5 BF D2 E6 FD \(32 \quad 28 \quad 0587\) 1AB1：16 3 3A 41 4D \(72 \quad 72 \quad 72 \quad 72 \quad 31\) 1AB9：72 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}72 & 72 & 72 & 72 & 72 & 72 & 73 & \mathrm{EE}\end{array}\) 1AC1： \(73 \begin{array}{llllllll}73 & 73 & 73 & 73 & 73 & 88 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{FA}\end{array}\) 1AC9：50 \(54 \quad 49\) 4F 4 EE 53 ø0 44 5D 1AD1：45 \(46 \quad 494 \mathrm{E} 45 \quad 20 \quad 53 \quad 50\) E9 1AD9：52 \(495445 \quad 53\) øø 53 4F F8 1AE1：55 4E 44 øø 4A \(4 \mathrm{~F} 5953 \quad 72\) 1AE9：54 4943 4B øб 4A 4 F 59 D8 1AF1：53 \(54 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 49 & 43 & 4 B & 20 & 46 & 49 \\ \text { F2 }\end{array}\) 1AF9：52 45 Øø 45 58 504 C 4 F E8 1Bø1：44 45 øб 534 F 554 E 4490 1B69：2ø \(4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 43 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{~B}\)

1B11：49 53494 F 4 E 0ด 504 F 41 1B19：49 \(4 \mathrm{AE} 54 \quad 53 \quad 2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \varnothing 42\) 1B21：43 \(4 \mathrm{4F} 4 \mathrm{4C} 4 \mathrm{C} 49 \begin{array}{lllll}53 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 94\end{array}\) 1B29：4E øб \(5350524954459 B\) 1B31：2F \(4441544120434 F\) DD 1B39：4C 4C 4953494 F 4 E 53 7E 1B41：øø 5245 50 4C 414345 EC 1B49：øø \(53 \begin{array}{lllllll}53 & 4 F & 55 & 4 E & 44 & 2 \varnothing & 41 \\ 98\end{array}\) 1B51：54 20 \(424 \mathrm{~F} 524445 \quad 5277\) 1B59：53 øø 50 4F 49 4E 5453 B7 1B61：20 415420424 F 5244 BC 1B69：45 \(52 \begin{array}{lllllll}53 & \text { Ø0 } & 41 & 43 & 54 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{~A}\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllll}1 B 71: 4 F & 4 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 41 & 54 & 20 & 42 & 4 \mathrm{~F} \\ \mathrm{Fl}\end{array}\)
 1B81：41 42 4C \(45 \quad 20 \quad 52414 \mathrm{E}\) El 1B89：44 4F 4D 20 4D 4F 5645 FA 1B91：øø 454 E 45 4D 592046 8D 1B99：49 \(52 \quad 45\) øб 1024384 C 7 F 1BA1：6ø 74889 C øø øø øø øø FF

\section*{Program 2：Boot}

FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
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\｛3 SPACES \(\}\) COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPUTEI PUB．，INC．
CA \(3 \varnothing\) PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE \} RESERVED
JK 4 Ø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}: LOADING AR CADE MACHINE＂
RX 50 AS＝CHRS（34）
RC 60 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)（ 5 DOWN \(\}\) （BLU）PRINTCHRS（147）：DLOA D＂AS＂SPRDATA＂AS＂：DLOAD＂A \＄＂PARAMS＂AS：
SX 76 PRINT＂：PRINT＂AS＂\｛CLR\}ARC ADE MACHINE ACTIVATED＂AS ＂ \(\mathbb{[ 7 \exists}\)（HOME \(\}\)（2 DOWN\}"
CG 80 POKE631，13：POKE198，2
RE 90 LOAD＂ARCADE MACHINE＂， 8

\section*{Program 3：Sprdata}

30c0：0の 30 øø Øø FC øด øø FC 12

 3ØD8：Øб FC øの Øø FC Ø0 øø FC 5D
 30E8：FF Øø Ø3 FF øø øø 54 øø 52 30F0：ø0 54 øの ø0 1ø øø øø 10 F6
 3100：00 30 øø ø0 FC øø øø FC 53 31ø8：Øø øб FC øの øの FC øø øの FD 3110：FC Øø øの FC øø øø FC øø BA 3118：の日 FC øø øの FC øб Øø FC 9E 3120：Øø øø FC øø ø3 FF øø ø3 3D 3128：FF Ø0 Ø3 FF øØ øø 54 ø0 93 3130：00 54 ø๐ øø 54 øø øø 549 E 3138：ø0 ø0 10 ø0 ø0 10 ø0 ø0 DC
 3148：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø वø АА 3150：0ø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 32 3158：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø BA 3160：ø0 øø øø øø øø øの øø øø С2

 3178：øの øø 30 øø øø DC øø øø 54 3180：øø øø øø øб øø øø øø øø Е2 3188：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø EA 3190：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø F2 3198：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø FA
 31A8：øø øø øø 30 øø ø3 33 ø0 8ø 31Bも：øø FC øø Ø3 DF øø øø DC 5E 31B8：øø ø3 DF øø øø DC øø øø 4B 31Cø：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø ø๐ 23 31C8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 2B 31Dø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 33
 31Eø：øø ø3 33 øø øø DC øø øC E9

31E8：DC Cø Ø3 57 Øø ØF 77 Cø AB 31Fも：Ø3 77 øø ØF 77 C 00377 DF 31F8：øø ØF CF Cø Ø3 33 øø øø ØA

 3210：30 øø øø CC øø ø3 33 øø CB 3218：ØØ FC ØØ ØF FF CØ Ø3 DF 95 3220：øø 3 F 77 F Ø ØF DF Cø 3 F 日B 3228：77 Fø ØD FD Cø 3F 77 FØ E8 3230：ØD FD C0 3F FF FØ ØD CD 52 3238：Cø øろ 33 øø øø CC øø øø 57
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 32B8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 1D
 32C8：øø øø øø øø øø 3 ø ø øø ED 32Dø：øø øø ø3 ø3 りø øø øø øø C5 32D8：øø øø øø øø 3ø øø øø øø BE 32Eも：øø \(3 \varnothing\) øø \(3 \varnothing\) øø øø øø øø 54
 32F0：øC øठ Сø øø øø øø øø øø 73

 33ø8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 6E 3310：øø øø øø øø øø øø \(3 \varnothing\) øø D6 3318：øø øø øø øС øø Сø øø øø 42 3320：øø ø0 øø øø ø日 30 øø ø0 47 3328：øの øб Сø øø øС øø øø øø ø7 3330：ø0 øб øø øø 30 øø øø øø 18
 3340：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø А6 3348：øø øø øø øø øの øø øø øø AE 3350：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø B 6 3358：øø øø øの øø øø øø øø øø BE 3360：00 øø 30 øの øø ø0 øø 30 FC 3368：Øø 30 øб Øø øの øø øø øø DA 3370：øの 30 øø øø øø øø сø øø 64 3378：øc øø øø øø øø øø øø øø E 4 3380：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø E6 3388：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø EE 3390：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø F6
 33Aø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø7
 33Bø：øの øの øの Сø øø øС øø øø 53 33B8：Øø øø øø øø øø \(3 \varnothing\) Øø Øø DF 33C0：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 27

 33D8：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 3 F 33EØ：ดø øб øб øø øø øø øの øø 47
 33FØ：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø \(3 \varnothing 87\) 33F8：Ø日 øø øø øø Cø øø ØC øø 7D 34øø：øF øø øø øø Cø øø øø Cø B6 34ø8：øの øø 30 øø øø \(3 \varnothing\) øø øø 37 3410：30 øø ØA 32 8Ø 2A BA A0 B7 3418：2A BA A AA AA AB AA AA FA 3420：A8 AA AA AB AA AA AB AA 63 3428：AA AB 2A AA AØ \(2 A\) AA AØ A3 \(3430: 2 \mathrm{~A}\) AA Aø 2A AA A 0 A A A A5 3438：80 ØA AA 8 8 Ø2 BA Øø Øの FA 3440：øø øø øø øø øø øの øø øø А 3448：øø Øø øø Øø FF FE øø Ø1 AD 3450：øø øø ø3 Cø ø2 ØС FØ Ø4 4B 3458：10 FF F8 10 FC 10 ØF EØ 10 3460：20 04 40 øø 88 20 ø0 7F 26 3468：FC øø øø øø øø øø øø øø \(4 F\) 3470：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ฮø D8 3478：øø øø øø øø øø ø0 øø øø Еø
 3488：øø øø øø ø0 07 Cの ø0 01 2D

3490：Øの Øø Ø3 Cの 20 のC Fの 1088 3498：10 FF F8 10 FC Ø4 ØF EØ 20




 34C8：ØØ Øの Øの ஏの ØF FF Eの ดØ 6B







 3510：10 øの の日 38 Øの Øø 44 øの 8E 3518：Øの 44 Øの øの 7C Øの Øø 38 AF





 3550：Øの 80 4の Ø3 Cの 2Ø ØF 3Ø E7 3558：1F FF \(08 \quad 08 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}\) Ø8 04 Ø7 FC 3560：Fの Øの Ø2 2の øø Ø4 11 ØØ B7 3568：3F FE Øø Øø Øø Øø Øø Øø 32




 3598：1F FF ø8 2ø 3 F Ø8 40 Ø7 37 35AØ：F Ø Øø Ø2 2 Ø Øø Ø4 11 Øø F7 35A8：3F FE Øø øø ø日 øの øø øの 72



 35Dの：1の Øの øの 54 øの Øの DC øの 42 35D8：Øの F8 Øø Øの F8 Øの Øø 2 Ø 69





 3610：54 øの øの 54 øø Øø DC Øø A5 3618：øの F8 øø Øø F8 Øø Øø 2の AA




 3648：øの øの øの øの øø øの øの øの B4
 3658：øの øの Øø Ø1 7C Øの Ø5 5F 22 3660：FC Ø1 7C Øø Øø Øロ Øø ØØ 1B





 3698：øの ஏの øø øの 7C øの Ø1 5F 4A 36AØ：FC ØØ 7C ØØ Øø ØØ ØØ ØØ 1B





 36D8：Øø Øの øø Øø 3D 4の 3F F5 A4 36Eの：5の Øø 3D 4の Øの Øø Øø Øø 21





 3718：øの Øの Øø øø 3D Øø 3F F5 E4 372の：4の Øの 3D Øの Øの Øの Øの Øø 56





 3758：88 \(88 \quad 88\) DD DD DD FF FF 82 376Ø：FF \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}77 & 77 & \text { 6D } & 42 & 22 & 44 & \text { Øø } & 95\end{array}\)





 3798：22 \(22 \quad 22 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77\) FF FF F5 37AØ：FF 5D DD DB 108891 ØØ A5



 37C8：Øの øの 78 Øø øø 1E ØØ Øø BE
 37D8：Øの 1E Øø Øの 78 Øø Øの 1E Bø
 37E8：78 øø øø 1E Øø Øø 78 ØØ 66




 3818：Øの 78 øø Øの 1Е Øの Øø 7810





 385Ø：AA ØØ ØØ AA ØØ ØØ АА ØØ 16 3858：Ø2 AA 8Ø ØA AA AØ 2A AA FB 3860：A8 AA AA AA FF FF FF C3 93



 3888：ØØ Øø Øø Øø Øø АА ØØ ØØ А3 389Ø：АА ØØ ØØ АА ØØ ØØ АА ØØ 56 3898：Ø2 AA 8 0 ØA AA AØ 2A AA 3C 38AD：A8 AA AA AA FF FF FF \(3 \varnothing 40\)




 38D ：AA ØØ ØØ AA DØ ØØ AA ØØ 96 38D8：Ø2 AA 8Ø ØA AA AØ 2A AA 7C 38ED：A8 AA AA AA FF FF FF DC 5C




 3910：3C Øø Øø 7E Øø Ø1 FF 8Ø ØD 3918： 07 FF EØ 1F FF F8 7F FF FE 3920：FE FF FF FF F8 3C 1F 00 09 3928：3C Øロ Øø 3С クロ Øø 3C Øø F4 393Ø：øø 7E 3Ø Ø1 FF 8Ø Ø3 FF 5A
 3940：øの 18 Øø Øø 3 C Øの Ø3 FF AØ 3948：C Ø Ø1 FF 8 Ø Øø 7E Øø Øø 5D 3950：3C Øの øø 3C øø Øの 3C Øø 1D 3958：F8 3C 1F FF FF FF 7F FF 39 3960：FE 1F FF F8 \(\emptyset 7\) FF EØ Ø1 A4 3968：FF 8Ø ØØ 7E ØØ ØØ 3C ØØ 5B
 3978：øの øの 3С øø øの 18 øø øø D2 3980：øの Øの Øø Øø Ø6 Øø Øø ØE 31 3988：øø øの 1E Øø øø 3E øø øø B7 3990：7C Øø ØØ FC Ø4 Ø1 FC ØC 3B 3998：Ø1 FC 1C 7F FF FE FF FF 42 39AØ：FF 7F FF FE Ø1 FC 1C 01 18 39A8：FC ØC ØØ FC Ø4 ØØ 7C Øø 85 39BØ：ØØ 3 E ØØ ØØ 1 E Øの－ØØ ØE B1



 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}39 D \varnothing: 3 E & 0 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 3 F & \text { OF } & \text { FE } & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 3 \mathrm{~B}\end{array}\)

39E0：FF 7F FF FE \(38 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 80 \quad 3013\) 39E8：3F 802 2 3 F ØØ ØØ 3 E ØØ 8 F 39FØ：Øø 7C Øø Øø 78 Øの øø 7ø B6 39F8：Øø ØØ 60 øø Øø ØØ ØØ øø 77


 3A18：Ø1 Øの 4の Ø1 Øの \(4 \varnothing\) Ø1 øの 28 3A2の：4の Ø1 Øø 4の Ø3 Øの CØ Ø3 95 3A28：Øの Cの Ø3 Øø Cの Ø3 Øの Cの FF





 3A6の：4の Ø1 Øø 4の Ø3 Øの Cの Ø3 D5





 3А98：Ø3 Øø СØ Ø1 øø \(4 \varnothing\) Ø1 ØØ В9 3AAD： 40 Ø1 Øの \(4 \varnothing\) Ø1 ØØ \(4 \varnothing\) ØØ 02





 3AD8：Ø3 Øø Cø Ø1 Øø \(4 \varnothing\) Ø1 Øø F9 ЗAE ： 40 Ø1 Øø \(4 \varnothing\) Ø1 Øの \(4 \varnothing\) Øø 42







 3B28：57 FC Øø øの Øø øø øø øø 89



 3B5 ：øの øの øø øø øø øの 5F Cø 46

 3B68：5F Cø øø øの øの øø øø øø BE 3B7ø：øø øø øø øø øの øø øø øø E6





 3BA8：D5 Øø Øø Øの Øø Øø Øø ØØ ØА








 3BF8：Øの Øø øø øの øの øø øø øø 6F


 3C18：ØØ 3 F Øø øØ 37 Øø Øø 3751





 3C5の：Øの øø Øø CC CØ ØØ 3F CØ DA 3C58：Øの F7 øの øの 15 Cの ØØ D5 50





 3C90：CC Cø Øø FF F0 Ø3 1D Cø 2E 3C98：00 F5 Cø ø3 17 F0 øø F5 49 3CAの：Ø0 ø3 17 7ø øø F4 30 Øø F7 3CA8：FF Cø øø øС øø øø 3С øø 8A
 उСВ8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 31 3CC0：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 39
 3CD0：FF Cø Øø F7 7C 331 F FØ D8 3CD8：øø F5 CC ø3 D7 \(78 \quad 33\) 7D FC 3CEØ：CC Ø3 F7 7ø øC DF \(3 \varnothing\) øø C6 3CE8：FF Cø ØC ø4 3 Ə øø 3 F 10 103 3CF0：ø3 øø Сø øø СС øø øø øø 69 3CF8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 71 3Døø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øС øС 9Е 3Dø8：Cø 30 CC ØC 33 3C FØ ØD C2 3D10：D3 70 C6 C7 \(1 \mathrm{C} \quad 3314 \mathrm{C7}\) C2 3D18：ØC F5 F3 0313 7C 3 C 77 3F 3D20：13 C3 33 7C øC 1D Fø 34 2E 3D28：F3 øø øС 37 3C øø 3310 E9 3D3ø：ø3 øC CC øø CC øø øD øC 55 3D38：Cの øø cø øø øø øø øø øø 2B


 3D58：ø4 CC 33 ø3 01 CC 30 D 3 ØE
 3D68：C3 ø0 04 1С ø3 øø 331095 3D7ø：ø3 øC CC øø øø øø 33 øС 7B

 3D88：øø øø øø 3 C øø øø øø ø๐ C6
 3D98：øø 30 øø ø3 øø øС \(3 \varnothing\) Ø3 E2 3DAØ：øø øø \(3 \varnothing\) Øø ØС øø 13 øø A7
 3DBø：øろ øø घС Øø øø øø 31 øС 9С 3DB8：øø øc øø øø øø ø3 øø øø 42 3DCø：øø øø øø øø øろ øø \(3 \varnothing\) øø в3 3DC8：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 43

 3DEØ：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø øठ 5B
 3DFも：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 6B 3DF8：Øø øø øろ øø 3ø øø øø øø 55 3Еøø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øб 7С 3Eø8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 2A AE 3E10：80 øø 55 50 øø AA A8 øロ 78 3E18：55 54 Øø ØA AA øø 0554 AB 3E2ø：øø Ø2 AA Øø øø 55 øø øø C7
 3E30：0ø 3F Fø ø0 3F Fø ø3 FF 5E 3E38：FF Ø1 FF FE øØ FF FC øø DE 3E4ø：øø øø øø øø øの øの øの øø BC 3E48：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 15 D 9 3E50：4の øø ØA AØ øø 5554 øø 36 3E58：2A A8 øø 1554 ø曰 0A AA C6
 3E68：0D øø øø ø3 80 øø ø3 8026 3E7ø：øø 3F FØ øø 3F FØ Ø3 FF 9E 3E78：FF Ø1 FF FE øø FF FC øø 1F

\section*{Program 4：Params}

7500：01 01 01 01 01 01 ø0 ø0 E7 7508：D5 EE F8 E1 E1 E1 E1 DF 11 7510：04 ø2 ø6 ø2 ø2 ø4 ø2 08 8А 7518：ø2 ø2 ø2 ø3 ø3 ø3 ø3 ø2． 21
 7528：øø ø1 øø 01 01 ø1 ø1 øø 71 7530：øø øø ø1 øб øø øø øの øの 3B 7538：øø øø øø øø øб øø øø øø 23 7540：04 Ø4 04 Ø3 øø øø øø øø DE 7548：32 ØА 5F 5F øø øø øø øの Bø 7550：øø øø øø øø øø øの øб øø 3 B 7558：ØА Øø øЗ 19 øø øø øø øø ЗА 7560：ø1 Ø5 4619 øø øø øø øø 67 7568：øø øø øс øø øø øø øø øø D4 7570：ø2 øø 日B øø øø øø øø øø BD 7578：øF ØF Ø2 ØF øø øø øø øø DF 758ஏ：の9 ØA ØD Ø9 øø øø øø øø A4

7588：ø1 Ø1 Ø1 Ø1 ø1 øø øø øø 6C 7590：D3 øø øø D1 D5 øø øø øø 31 7598：05 Ø1 ØА Øø øø ø0 øø øø 87 75Aø：ø2 Ø2 ø2 øø øø øø øø øø 4D 75A8：01 01 01 ø1 01 øø 0ø ø0 8C 75B0：øø øø øø FC ø4 øø øø øø 8B 75B8：øø FB Ø5 øø øø øø øø øø 43 75C0：32 01 ø1 05 05 ø0 ø0 ø0 9D 75C8：D7 øø øø EC EE øø øø øØ E5 75D0：04 øø øø 04 ø4 øø øø øø 1E 75D8：ø2 øø øø ø2 ø2 øø øø øø F4 75Eも：ø1 øø øø ø1 ø1 øø øø øø 64 75E8：01 øの øø ø1 ø1 øø øø øø 6C 75F0：øø øø øø ø1 ø1 øø øø øø F3 75F8：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø øø Е3

 7610：Ø3 øø øø ø1 ø1 øø øø øø 96 7618：øø øø øø CE 32 øø øø øø 83 7620：05 øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 8F 7628：FØ C5 F0 FØ F0 Fø Fø C5 1F 7630：ØA ØA ØA ØA ØA ØA ØA ØA 1D 7638：Ø8 ØВ ஏ8 ø8 ø8 ø8 ø8 ØB E8 7640：01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 2D 7648：01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 35
 7658：01 Ø1 01 01 01 01 01 01 45 7660：FB FC 02 F9 F9 F9 F9 FC 13 7668：F5 E4 FE F5 F5 F5 F5 E4 21 767ø：ø2 ø2 ø2 ø2 ø2 ø2 ø2 ø2 5D
 7680：øø øø Ø1 01 01 01 01 01 AC 7688：øø ø2 øø øø øø øø øø øø F5 7690：øø Ø2 øø øø øø øø øø øø FD
 76Аロ：øø ø2 øø øø øø øø øø øø øЕ 76А8：øø ø2 øø øø øø øø øø øø 16 76Bも：øø ø2 øø øø øø øø øø øø 1E 76B8：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø A5 76C0：øø øの øø øб øø øø øø øの AD 76C8：Øø øの øの øø øø øø øø øø \(\mathrm{B5}\) 76Dø：øの øø øø øб øø øø øø øø BD 76D8：øø øб øб øб øø øø øø øø C5 76Eø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø CD 76E8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D5 76Fの：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø DD 76F8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø E5 77øø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øの øø EE 77ø8：曰曰 øø øø ø曰 øø øø øø øø F6



 7730：øの øø øø øб øø øø øø øø 1F 7738：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 27 774ø：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 2 F 7748：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 37 7750：3C øб 3C 3C 3с 3с 3с øб F3 7758：50 ø๐ øø 374 B 5 F 73 øø Al 7760：øø øø øб øø øб øø øø øø 4F 7768：С8 Øø E5 øø øø øø øø øø 78 7770：øø øø øの øø øø øø øø øø 5F 7778：Øø øø Ø2 øø øø øø øø øø А7 778ø：øø øø øø ø4 ø4 64 Ø4 øø E7 7788：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 77 779ø：32 øø øø 3232323232 AC 7798：EC EC EB EB EB EB EB EB 48 77Aø：øC F6 FØ øС øС øС øС øС E6 77A8：AØ AA B4 AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ 9C 77Bø：ø4 ø1 ø6 ø6 ø6 ø6 Ø6 ø1 58 77B8：ø4 ø2 ø6 ø6 ø6 ø6 ø6 ø2 A1
 77C8：ø4 ø1 øø \(0767 \quad 67 \quad 67\) 01 CD 77Dø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø BF 77D8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø c7 77Eの：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø CF 77E8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D7


 78ø8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø F8 7810：øø øの øø ø1 Ø1 ø1 Ø1 øの 1F
 782ø：32 \(32 \quad 32\) øø øø øø øø øø FC 7828：50 5ø 5ø øø øø øø øø øø 5F

7830：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 21 7838：FF FF FF Øø øø øø øø øø 29 7840：ø4 ø5 03 øø øø øø øø øø D4 7848：ø4 Ø1 Ø6 øø øø øø øø øø 3 C 7850：ø1 ø1 01 øø øø øø øø øø 22 7858：øø Øø FF ØА ØА ØА ØА Øø 76 7860：ø0 øø øø ø1 ø1 01 ø1 00 6F 7868：øø øø Ø6 øø øø øø øø øø 1А 7870：Øø Øб Ø6 ØА ЭА ӨА ØА Øø 4 F 7878：Øø øø øЗ øЗ øЗ øЗ øз øø 24
 7888：ø0 øø ø3 øø øø ø๐ øø øø D9 7890：07 Ø1 øø øø øø øø øø øø 45

\section*{Power BASIC： Binary／Hex Enhancer}

\section*{Article on page 60.}

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CA 30 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\} RESERVED"
JC 40 PRINT＂\(\{2\) DOWN \(\}\) POKING ML \｛SPACE\} DATA AT";
PQ \(50 \mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(55)+256 \star \operatorname{PEEK}(56)\) －119
GH \(60 \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / 256): \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{HI}\)＊ 256
DB 70 POKE55，LO：POKE56，HI：CLR
SD \(80 \mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(55)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(56)\) DD 90 RESTORE：PRINTAD＂．．．．＂；
QA 10ø FORI＝øTO117：READX：POKEI \(+\mathrm{AD}, \mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+\mathrm{X}:\) NEXT
JB 110 IFZ＜＞ 11151 THENPRINT：PRI NT＂\({ }^{\prime}\) DOWN\}ERROR IN DATA \｛SPACE］STATEMENTS．＂：STO P
FH \(120 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{AD}+11: \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{x} / 256)\) ： L \(\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{HI}\)＊ 256
EA 130 POKEAD +1 ，LO：POKEAD +6 ，HI
KB 140 PRINT：PRINT＂DONE1＂：SYSA D：NEW
BE 150 DATA \(169,11,141,10,3,16\) 9
EE 160 DATA \(192,141,11,3,96,16\) 9
SB 170 DATA \(0,133,13,32,115,0\)
FX 180 DATA \(8,201,37,240,8,201\)
RH 190 DATA \(36,240,34,46,76,14\) 1
SA 200 DATA \(174,169,0,133,98,1\) 33
KB 210 DATA \(99,32,115,0,56,233\)
DB 220 DATA \(48,201,2,176,11,6\)
FK 230 DATA \(99,38,98,101,99,13\) 3
FF 240 DATA \(99,24,144,235,24,1\) 44
PE 250 DATA \(50,169,0,133,98,13\)
FR 260 DATA \(99,32,115,0,56,233\)
GH 270 DATA \(48,201,23,176,237\) ， 201
FD 280 DATA \(10,144,7,56,233,7\)
HD 290 DATA \(201,10,144,226,6,9\)
9
QK \(30 \varnothing\) DATA \(38,98,6,99,38,98\)
SD 310 DATA \(6,99,38,98,6,99\)
JX 320 DATA \(38,98,101,99,133,9\) 9
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SOLUTION - We have developed a module that simply plugs in to the mother board of your C-128. No splattered solder - No heat damage - No hassle.

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Here's what some of those people have to say about Renegade:
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- Subscription service is a great innovation. B.C., CA
- Excelient! It's all Illusel Keep up the good work. J.D.,NH
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- Thanks for (your) user support! A.S. . TX
- Well worth the long wait!!! G.H., MO

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> \begin{tabular}{|c|} \hline Program Submissions Invited \\ Need more into? Call or write for our tree catalog. \\ \hline \end{tabular}

\title{
MLX Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 and 128
}

Ottis R. Cowper
"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs. Included are versions for the Commodore 64 and 128.

Type in and save some copies of whichever version of MLX is appropriate for your computer (you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE). Program 1 is for the Commodore 64, and Program 2 is for the 128 ( 128 MLX can also be used to enter Commodore 64 ML programs for use in 64 mode). When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F. But don't worryeven if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key, and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

\section*{Entering A Listing}

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (:). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLXformat listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing. (Commodore 128 users can enter the data from an MLX listing using the built-in monitor if the rightmost column of data is omitted, but we recommend against it. It's much easier to let MLX do the proofreading and error checking for you.)

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

\section*{Invalid Characters Banned}

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals \(0-9\) and the letters A-F can be typed in. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, 128 MLX redefines the function keys and + and keys on the numeric keypad so that you can enter data one-handed. (The 64 version incorporates the keypad modification from the March 1986 "BugSwatter" column, lines 485-487.) In either case, the keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figures above show the keypad configurations for each version.

MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter 0A, MLX will catch your mistake. There is one error that

64 MLX Keypad


128 MLX Keypad
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B \\
(F3)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
C \\
(F5)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
D \\
(F7)
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\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|c|}
\hline 7 & 8 & 9 & \begin{tabular}{c}
E \\
\((+)\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 4 & 5 & 6 & \begin{tabular}{c}
F \\
\((-)\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & 2 & 3 & \begin{tabular}{c}
E \\
N \\
T
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{0} & \(\bullet\) & \begin{tabular}{c}
E \\
R
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

\section*{Editing Features}

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. (The cursor-left key also deletes.) If you mess up a line really badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character of data, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, you can press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line

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number prompt.
More editing features are available when correcting lines in which MLX has detected an error. To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor left and right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/ DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch, or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

\section*{Display Data}

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press space again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

\section*{Other Menu Options}

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer. These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE; their operation is quite straightforward. When you press S or L , MLX asks you for the filename. You'll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape.

You'll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save (save only for the 128 version). Don't panic; this is normal behavior. MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands ( 128 MLX makes use of BLOAD). Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750 in 64 MLX), so this should not be included when entering the name. This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each version you save a different
name. The 128 version makes up for this by giving you the option of scratching the existing file if you want to reuse a filename.

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load. (Tape users should bear in mind that Commodore computers are never able to detect errors during a save to tape.) MLX also has three special load error messages: INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX; LOAD ENDED AT address, which means the file you're trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX; and TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses.

The 128 version also has a CATALOG DISK option so you can view the contents of the disk directory before saving or loading.

The QUIT menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC. The RUN/STOP key is disabled, so the Q option lets you exit the program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN/STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) You'll be asked for verification; press Y to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

\section*{The Finished Product}

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. The instructions for loading and using the finished product vary from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename", 8 for disk (DLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. Such
programs will usually have a starting address of 0801 for the 64 or 1C01 for the 128 . Other programs must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename", 8,1 for disk (BLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. On the Commodore 64, the most common starting address for such programs is 49152, which corresponds to MLX address C000. In either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

\section*{An Ounce Of Prevention}

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't let a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

\section*{Program 1: MLX For Commodore 64}

SS 10 REM VERSION 1.1: LINES 8 \(30,95 \varnothing\) MODIFIED, LINES 4 85-487 ADDED
EK 1 Øø POKE 56,50:CLR:DIM INS, \(I, J, A, B, A \$, B S, A(7)\), NS
DM \(11 \varnothing C 4=48: C 6=16: C 7=7: Z 2=2: Z\) \(4=254: Z 5=255: Z 6=256: Z 7=\) 127
CJ \(12 \emptyset\) FA \(=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+\mathrm{Z} 6 *\) PEEK ( 46 ) : \(\mathrm{BS}=\operatorname{PEEK}(55)+\mathrm{Z6}\) *PEEK ( 56 ): \(\mathrm{H} \$=\) "ø123456789ABCDEF"
SB \(130 \mathrm{R} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13): \mathrm{L} \$="\) (LEFT \(\} "\) \(: S \$=" \quad ": D S=C H R S(2 \varnothing): Z S=\) CHRS(ø):T\$="\{13 RIGHT\}"
CQ \(140 \mathrm{SD}=54272: \mathrm{FOR}\) I=SD TO SD +23:POKE I, \(\varnothing:\) NEXT:POKE [SPACE]SD+24,15:POKE 78 8,52
FC 150 PRINT"\{CLR\}"CHRS (142)CH R\$(8):POKE 53280,15:POK E 53281, 15
EJ \(16 \varnothing\) PRINT TS" \{RED\} \{RVS\}
\{2 SPACES\}\&8
\{2 SPACES \(\}\) " \(\operatorname{SPC}(28)\) "
\{2 SPACES \} \{OFF\} \{BLU\} ML
\(X\) II \{RED\}(RVS\}
(2 SPACES \(\}\) " \(\operatorname{SPC}(28) "\)
\{12 SPACES\}\{BLU\}"
FR 170 PRINT" \(\{3\) DOWN \(\}\)
\{3 SPACES\}COMPUTEI'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR [3 DOWN \}"
JB 180 PRINT"\{BLK\}STARTING ADD

RESSE4＂；：GOSUB3øø：SA＝A D：GOSUB1Ø40：IF F THEN18 \(\emptyset\)
GF 190 PRINT＂\(\{\) BLK \(\}\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) EN DING ADDRESSE4才＂；：GOSUB 30ø：EA＝AD：GOSUB1ø30：IF \｛SPACE\}F THEN190
KR 2 øø INPUT＂\(\{3\) DOWN\} \{BLK\}CLEA R WORKSPACE［Y／N］R4＂＇\(A\) S：IF LEFTS（AS，1）＜＞＂Y＂TH EN22б
PG \(21 \varnothing\) PRINT＂ 2 DOWN \}\{BLU\}WORK ING．．＂＂：FORI＝BS TO BS + \(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA}+7\) ：POKE I，\(\quad\) ：NEXT：P RINT＂DONE＂
DR \(22 \varnothing\) PRINTTAB（ 10 ）＂\｛2 DOWN \(\}\) \｛BLK\} \{RVS\} MLX COMMAND \｛SPACE \}MENU \{DOWN\}E4]": PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}E\{OFF\}NTE R DATA＂
BD 230 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}D\{OFF\} ISP LAY DATA＂：PRINT TS＂ \｛RVS\}L\{OFF\}OAD FILE"
JS 240 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}S\{OFF\}AVE FILE＂：PRINT TS＂（RVS\} \｛OFF\}UIT \{ 2 DOWN\} \{BLK\}"
JH 250 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN250
HK \(260 \mathrm{~A}=\emptyset: F O R \quad I=1\) TO 5：IF AS＝ MIDS（＂EDLSQ＂，I，1）THEN A ＝I：\(I=5\)
FD 270 NEXT：ON A GOTO \(420,610,6\) 9б，7øб，28Ø：GOSUB1Ø6б：GO TO250
EJ 280 PRINT＂\｛RVS\} QUIT ": INPU T＂ ［DOWN］ \(\mathrm{E}^{\prime}\) AARE YOU SURE ［Y／N］＂；AS：IF LEFT\＄（AS， 1）＜＞＂Y＂THEN220
EM 290 POKE SD \(+24, \theta:\) END
JX 3øø IN \(\$=N \$: A D=\varnothing: I N P U T I N \$: I F\) LEN（INS）\(<>4\) THENRETURN
KF 310 BS＝INS：GOSUB320：AD＝A：BS \(=\) MIDS（INS，3）：GOSUB320：A \(\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{AD}\)＊ \(256+\mathrm{A}:\) RETURN
PP 32ø \(A=\varnothing: F O R \quad J=1\) TO 2：AS＝MID \(\$(B S, J, 1): B=A S C(A S)-C 4+\) （ \(A \$>\)＂＠＂）＊C7：\(A=A * C 6+B\)
JA \(33 \emptyset\) IF \(B<\emptyset\) OR \(B>15\) THEN \(A D=\) \(\emptyset: A=-1: J=2\)
GX 340 NEXT：RETURN
CH \(350 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6)\) ）：PRINT MID\＄（ \(H \$, B+1,1) ;: B=A-B * C 6: P R I\) NT MIDS（H\＄，B＋1，1）：：RETU RN
RR \(36 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z} 6): G O S U B 350: A\) \(=A D-A * Z 6\) ：GOSUB350：PRINT ＂：＂；
BE \(37 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z} 4^{*}\) CK＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）：GOTO39ø
PX 38 Ø CK \(=C K * Z 2+Z 5\)＊\((C K>Z 7)+A\)
JC 39ø CK＝CK＋Z5＊（CK＞Z5）：RETURN
QS 4のØ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}STARTING AT E4＂；：GOSUB3øø：IF IN\＄＜＞ N§ THEN GOSUB1ø3Ø：IF F （SPACE）THEN4ØØ
EX \(41 \emptyset\) RETURN
HD \(42 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\) ENTER DATA \｛SPACE\}": GOSUB4øØ:IF IN \(\$=\mathrm{N} \$\) THEN \(22 \varnothing\)
JK 43ø OPEN3，3：PRINT
SK 440 POKEl 98，Ø：GOSUB360：IF F THEN PRINT IN\＄：PRINT＂ \｛UP\} \{5 RIGHT\}";
GC 450 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=\emptyset\) TO 24 STEP \(3: B \$\) \(=S \$: F O R \quad J=1\) TO 2：IF F T HEN BS＝MIDS（INS，I＋J，1）
HA 460 PRINT＂\(\{\) RVS \}"BSLS; :IF I 24THEN PRINT＂\(\{O F F\) \}";
HD \(47 \emptyset\) GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN47 FK \(48 \emptyset\) IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS＜＂：＂）OR（A \＄＞＂＠＂ANDAS＜＂G＂）THEN54
GS \(485 \mathrm{~A}=-\left(\mathrm{A}==^{\prime} M^{\prime \prime}\right)-2^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=", ")-\)

3＊\(\left(A S={ }^{\prime \prime} \cdot{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)-4^{*}(A S=" / ")-5\)
＊\((A S=" J ")-6 *(A S=" K ")\)
FX \(486 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-7 \star\left(\mathrm{~A}={ }^{\prime} \mathrm{L}^{\prime \prime}\right)-8^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=":\) ＂）\(-9 *(A S=" U ")-10^{*}(A S=" I\) ＂）\(-11^{\star}\left(\mathrm{A} S=" \mathrm{O}^{\prime \prime}\right)-12^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=\)＂ \(\mathrm{P}^{\prime \prime}\) ）
CM \(487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=\mathrm{S} \$)\) ：IF A THE N AS＝MIDS（＂ABCD123E456F （ \(", A, 1):\) GOTO 540
MP 490 IF AS＝RS AND（（I＝Ø）AND（J ＝1）OR F）THEN PRINT B\＄；： \(\mathrm{J}=2\) ：NEXT： \(\mathrm{I}=24\) ：GOTO55 \(\varnothing\)
KC 50 IF \(A \$="\{H O M E\} "\) THEN PRI NT \(B \$: J=2: N E X T: I=24:\) NEX \(T: F=\varnothing: G O T O 44 \varnothing\)
MX \(51 \varnothing\) IF（AS＝＂\｛RIGHT\}")ANDF TH ENPRINT BSLS；：GOTO54 Ø
GK 520 IF AS \(<>\) LS AND AS \(<>\) DS OR （ \((I=\emptyset)\) AND \((J=1))\) THEN GOS UB1060：GOTO470
HG 530 AS＝L\＄＋S\＄＋LS：PRINT BSLS； ：J \(=2-\mathrm{J}: I F \mathrm{~J}\) THEN PRINT \｛SPACE\}L\$; :I=I-3
QS 540 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT \｛SPACE\}S\$;
PM 550 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂（UP\} ［5 RIGHT\}" : : INPUT\#3, INS ：IF INS＝NS THEN CLOSE3： GOTO22 \(\varnothing\)
QC 560 FOR \(I=1\) TO 25 STEP3：B\＄＝ MIDS（IN\＄，I）：GOSUB320：IF I＜25 THEN GOSUB38ø：A（I （3）\(=\mathrm{A}\)
PK 570 NEXT：IF A \(\gg\) CK THEN GOSU B1Ø6Ø：PRINT＂\｛BLK\} \{RVS\}
\｛SPACE\}ERROR: REENTER L INE R4 \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ： \(\mathrm{F}=1\) ：GOTO44
HJ 58 GOSUB1 18 日： \(\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{FO}\) \(R \quad I=\emptyset\) TO 7：POKE B＋I，A（I ）：NEXT
QQ \(590 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8\) ：IF \(\mathrm{AD}>E A\) THEN \(C\) LOSE3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{BLU\} ＊＊END OF ENTRY＊＊\｛BLK\} \｛2 DOWN \}":GOTO7øø
GQ 6øø \(\mathrm{F}=\varnothing\) ：GOTO44
QA \(61 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN\} \{RVS \} ［SPACE］DISPLAY DATA＂：G OSUB4øø：IF IN\＄＝N\＄THEN2 \(2 \emptyset\)
RJ \(62 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{BLU\} PRESS: \｛RVS\}SPACE\{OFF\} TO PAU SE，\｛RVS \}RETURN\{OFF\} TO BREAKE4 \(\{\)［DOWN \}"
KS 630 GOSUB360：B＝BS \(+A D-S A: F O R\) \(I=B T O \quad B+7: A=\) PEEK（ \(I\) ）：GOS UB350：GOSUB380：PRINT S\＄ ；
CC 640 NEXT：PRINT＂\(\{\text { RVS }\}^{\prime \prime}\) ；：A＝CK ：GOSUB350：PRINT
KH \(65 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=1: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D>E A \quad T H\) ENPRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\}** E ND OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO22ø
KC 660 GET AS：IF \(A S=R \$\) THEN GO SUB1 Ø8 1 ：GOTO \(22 \varnothing\)
EQ 670 IF \(A \$ \equiv S \$\) THEN \(F=F+1\) ：GOS UB1ø8ø
AD 680 ONFGOTO630，66ø，630
CM 690 PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN \} \{RVS \} LOAD \｛SPACE \}DATA ": OP=1:GOTO \(71 \varnothing\)
PC 7øø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS\} SAVE \｛SPACE\}FILE ":OP=ø
RX \(71 \varnothing\) INS \(=N \$\) ：INPUT＂\(\{\) DOWN \}FILE NAMEB4＂＇；INS：IF IN \(\$=N \$\) ［SPACE \} THEN \(22 \varnothing\)
PR \(72 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing\) ：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} \(\{\) BLK \｛RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\} D\｛OFF\}ISK: \(\mathbb{K} 4 \exists^{\prime \prime}\) ；
FP 730 GET AS：IF AS＝＂T＂THEN PR INT＂T \｛DOWN \}" : GOT088ø
HQ 740 IF AS \(\rangle\)＂D＂THEN73Ø

HH 750 PRINT＂D ［DOWN \}": OPEN15, 8 ，15，＂I ：＂：B＝EA－SA：INS＝＂ Ø：＂＋IN\＄：IF OP THEN81ø
SQ 760 OPEN \(1,8,8\), INS \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ，P， ＇\(^{\prime \prime}: G\) OSUB86ø：IF A THEN22 20
FJ \(77 \emptyset \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-(\mathrm{A}\) H＊256）：PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（AL） ；CHRS（AH）；
PE 78 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=\varnothing\) TO \(\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{PRINT} \# 1, \mathrm{CH}\) RS（PEEK（BS +I\()\) ）；：IF ST \(T\) HEN8øø
FC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOT 094ø
GS \(8 \varnothing \emptyset\) GOSUBl 660 ：PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} \｛BLK\}ERROR DURING SAVE: E4ヨ＂：GOSUB860：GOTO22の
MA 810 OPEN \(1,8,8\) ，INS \(+^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}: G\) OSUB860：IF A THEN22 20
GE 820 GET\＃1，AS， B ： \(\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{AS}+\mathrm{Z}\) \＄）\(+256^{*}\) ASC（BS＋ZS）：IFAD ＜＞SA THEN \(\mathrm{F}=1\) ：GOTO85ø
RX 83Ø FOR \(I=\emptyset\) TO B：GET\＃1，AS：P OKE BS \(+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{ZS}): I F(\) \(I<>B)\) AND ST THEN \(F=2: A D\) \(=I: I=B\)
FA 840 NEXT：IF \(\mathrm{ST}<>64\) THEN \(\mathrm{F}=3\) FQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（ \(F\) \(>\) Ø）+1 GOTO96Ø，97Ø
SA \(86 \emptyset\) INPUT \(\# 15, A, A S: I F\) A THEN CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1 \(\varnothing\) 60：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}ERROR: "A \＄
GQ \(87 \varnothing\) RETURN
EJ 88Ø POKE183，PEEK（FA＋2）：POKE 187，PEEK \((\mathrm{FA}+3)\) ：POKE188， PEEK（FA +4 ）：IFOP \(=\emptyset\) THEN92 \(\emptyset\)
HJ 890 SYS 63466：IF（PEEK（783）A ND1）THEN GOSUB1Ø60：PRIN T＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS\} FILE NOT \｛SPACE \}FOUND ": GOTO69
CS \(900 \mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(829)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(8\) \(30):\) IF \(A D<>S A\) THEN \(F=1\) ： GOTO97Ø
SC \(91 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256^{*} \operatorname{PEEK}(83\) 2）\(-1: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}-2^{*}(\mathrm{~A}<\mathrm{EA})-3^{*}(\mathrm{~A}>\) \(\mathrm{EA}): A D=A-A D: G O T O 930\)
\(K M 92 \emptyset A=S A: B=E A+1: G O S U B 1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing: P\) OKE780，3：SYS 63338
JF \(93 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(E A-S A)+1: G O S\) UB1ø10：ON OP GOTO950：SY S 63591
AE 940 GOSUB1 Ø8ø：PRINT＂\(\{\) BLU \(\}\)＊＊ SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT 022の
XP 95ø POKE147，Ø：SYS 63562：IF \｛SPACE \} ST \(>\varnothing\) THEN97ø
FR 960 GOSUB1ø8ø：PRINT＂\(\{\) BLU \(\} *\) LOAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT \(022 \sigma\)
DP 970 GOSUB1Ø6ø：PRINT＂\｛BLK\} \｛RVS\}ERROR DURING LOAD: ［DOWN］R4＂：ON F GOSUB98 Ø，99ø，1øøø：GOTO22Ø
PP \(98 \varnothing\) PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（＂；：GOSUB360： PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 990 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂； \(A D=S A+A D: G O S U B 366: P R I N T\) D\＄：RETURN
FD 1øøø PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT END ING ADDRESS＂：RETURN
RX \(1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset A H=\operatorname{INT}(A / 256): A L=A-(A H\) ＊256）：POKE193，AL：POKE1 94，AH
FF \(102 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH}\) ＊256）：POKE174，AL：POKE1 \(75, \mathrm{AH}:\) RETURN
FX \(1 \varnothing 30\) IF \(A D<S A\) OR \(A D>E A\) THEN \(105 \varnothing\)
HA \(104 \varnothing\) IF（ \(A D>511\) AND \(A D<4 \varnothing 96 \varnothing\)

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otherwise noted.
）OR（AD＞49151 AND AD＜53 248）THEN GOSUB1ø8ø：F＝ø ：RETURN
HC 1050 GOSUBlø60：PRINT＂\｛RVS\} \｛SPACE\} INVALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\}\{BLK\}":F=1:RETU RN
AR 1 1060 POKE SD＋5，31：POKE SD＋6 ，2ø8：POKE SD，240：POKE \｛SPACE\}SD+1,4:POKE SD+ 4，33
DX 1076 FOR \(S=1\) TO 100：NEXT：GO T0109』
PF \(108 \emptyset\) POKE \(\mathrm{SD}+5,8: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{SD}+6\) ， 240：POKE SD，\(\varnothing:\) POKE SD + 1，90：POKE SD＋4，17
AC 1090 FOR S＝1 TO 100：NEXT：PO KE SD＋4，\(\varnothing\) ：POKE SD，\(\varnothing:\) PO KE SD \(+1, \varnothing\) ：RETURN

\section*{Program 2：MLX For Commodore 128}

AE 106 TRAP 960：POKE 4627，128： DIM NLS，A（7）
XP \(118 \quad z 2=2: z 4=254: 25=255: z 6=2\) \(56: 27=127:\) BS \(=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(4\) 627）：\(E A=6528\) 日
EB 120 BES \(=\operatorname{CHR} \$(7):\) RT \(\$=\operatorname{CHRS}(13\) ）：DL \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(2 \emptyset): S P \$=C H R \$\) （32）：LFS＝CHR\＄（157）
\(\operatorname{KE} 130 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNHB}(A)=\operatorname{INT}(A / 256):\) \(\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ENLB}(\mathrm{A})=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{A}) \star 2\) 56： \(\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ENAD}(\mathrm{A})=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{A})+\) 256 ＊PEEK（ \(\mathrm{A}+1\) ）
JB 148 KEY 1，＂A＂：KEY 3，＂B＂：KEY 5，＂C＂：KEY 7，＂D＂：VOL 15 ：IF RGR \((\varnothing)=5\) THEN EAST
EJ 150 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"CHRS(142); C HRS（8）：COLOR 6，15：COLOR 4，15：COLOR 6，15
GQ 160 PRINT TAB（12）＂\｛RED\} \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{9 © 12 SPACES\}"RTS;TAB(12)" \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{OFE\} \｛BLU\} 128 MLX \｛RED\} \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}"RTS;TAB （12）＂\｛RVS\}\{13 SPACES\} \｛BLU\}"
EE 178 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN \}
\｛3 SPACES\}COMPUTE!'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR \｛2 DOWN\}"
DK 180 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}STARTING ADD RESS\｛4\}";:GOSUB 260:IF \｛SPACE\}AD THEN SA=AD:EL SE 180
EH 190 PRINT＂\(\{\) BLK \(\}\{2\) SPACES \(\} E N\) DING ADDRESS\｛4\}";:GOSUB 260：IF AD THEN EA＝AD：E LSE 190
 \｛SPACE\}WORKSPACE \([\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]\) ？ \(\{4\} ": G E T K E Y\) AS：IF AS＜＞＂ Y＂THEN 226
QH \(21 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\({ }^{(D O W N\}(B L U) W O R K I N ~}\) G．．．＂；：BANK \(9: F O R\) A＝BS \(\{S P A C E\} T O B S+(E A-S A)+7\) ： POKE A，\(\sigma:\) NEXT A：PRINT＂D ONE＂
DC \(22 \varnothing\) PRINT TAB（1 \()\)＂\(\{\) DOWN \} \｛BLK\}\{RVS\} MLX COMMAND \｛SPACE\}MENU \{4\}(DOWN\}": PRINT TAB（13）＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\) E \｛OFF\}NTER DATA"RTS;TAB ( 13）＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\) D \(\{0 F E\}\) ISPLAY D ATA＂RTS；TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}L \｛OFE\}OAD FILE"
HB 230 PRINT TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}S \｛OFE\}AVE FILE"RTS;TAB(1

3）＂\(\{\) RVS \(\} C\{O F E\}\) ATALOG DI SK＂RTS；TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}Q \｛OFE\}UIT\{DOWN\}\{BLK\}"
AP 240 GETKEY AS：A＝INSTR（＂EDLS CQ＂，AS）：ON A GOTO 346,5 \(50,640,650,930,940\) ：GOSU B 950：GOTO 240
SX 250 PRINT＂STARTING AT＂；：GOS UB 260：IF（AD \(\langle>\theta\) ）OR（ \(A S=N\) LS）THEN RETURN：ELSE 250
BG \(26 \square\) AS＝NLS：INPUT AS：IE LEN（ \(\mathrm{AS})=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{AS})\)
PP 276 IF \(A D=6\) THEN BEGIN：IF A S＜＞NLS THEN 3ø日：ELSE RE TURN：BEND
MA 286 IF AD＜SA OR AD＞EA THEN \｛SPACE\} 300
PM 290 IF AD＞511 AND AD＜65280 \｛SPACE\}THEN PRINT BES;: RETURN
SQ 300 GOSUB 950：PRINT＂\(\{\) RVS \} I NVALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\} \｛BLK\}": AD= \(\varnothing\) ：RETURN
RD \(310 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-24 * \mathrm{CK}\) ＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）：GOTO 336
DD \(326 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * 22+25^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)+\mathrm{A}\)
AH \(336 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z5})\) ：RETURN
QD 340 PRINT BES；＂\(\{\) RVS \} ENTER \｛SPACE］DATA＂：GOSUB 250 ：IF AS＝NLS THEN 220
JA 350 BANK \(\emptyset: P R I N T: E=\emptyset:\) OPEN 3 ， 3
BR 360 GOSUB 310 ：PRINT HEXS（AD ）＋＂：＂；：IF F THEN PRINT \｛SPACE\}LS:PRINT"\{UP\} \(\{5\) RIGHT\}";
QA 376 EOR \(I=6\) TO 24 STEP 3：BS \(=S P S: F O R \quad J=1\) TO 2：IF E \｛SPACE\}THEN BS=MID\$ (L\$, I \(+\mathrm{J}, 1\) ）
PS 380 PRINT＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\)＂BS＋LFS；：\(I F\) \｛SPACE\}I<24 THEN PRINT" \｛OEF\}";
RC 390 GETKEY AS：IF（AS＞＂／＂AN D AS＜＂：＂）OR（AS＞＂＠＂AND AS＜＂G＂）THEN 470
AC 400 IF \(A S="+"\) THEN \(A S=" E ": G\) OTO 470
QB 416 IF \(A S="-"\) THEN \(A S=" E ": G\) ото 470
FB 42 g IF \(A S=R T \$\) AND \(((I=\varnothing)\) AN D（ \(J=1\) ）OR E）THEN PRIN T BS；：J＝2：NEXT： \(\mathrm{I}=24\) ：GOT － 480
RD 430 IF A \(S=\)＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)＂THEN PRI NT BS： \(\mathrm{J}=2: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{I}=24\) ：NEX \(\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{F}=\varnothing\) ：GOTO 360
XB 440 IF（ \(A S="\{\) RIGHT \(\}\)＂）AND \(F\) THEN PRINT B\＄＋LFS；：GOT － 478
JP 450 IF AS＜＞LFS AND AS＜＞DLS \｛SPACETOR（ \((\mathrm{I}=0)\) AND（J ＝1））THEN GOSUB 950：GOT － 390
PS 460 AS＝LFS＋SPS＋LES：PRINT BS ＋LES；：J＝2－J：IF J THEN P RINT LES；： \(\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-3\)
GB 476 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT \｛SPACE\}SPS;
HA 486 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂\｛UP\} （5 RIGHT\}"; :LS=" （27 SPACES\}"
DP 498 FOR \(I=1\) TO 25 STEP 3：GE T\＃3，AS，BS：IF AS＝SPS THE N I＝25：NEXT：CLOSE 3：GOT － 220
BA \(500 \mathrm{~A} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{B} \$: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{A} \$): \mathrm{MID} \$\) （ \(\mathrm{L} \$, \mathrm{I}, 2\) ）\(=\mathrm{A}\) S： IF （ C 25 THE N GOSUB \(326: A(I / 3)=A: G E\) T\＃3，AS
AR \(51 \varnothing\) NEXT I：IF A \(\langle>C K\) THEN GO

SUB 950：PRINT：PRINT＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
\｛RVS \} ERROR: REENTER LI NE＂：F＝1：GOTO 360
DX 526 PRINT BES：B＝BS + AD－SA：FO R \(I=\varnothing\) TO 7：POKE B＋I，A（I ）：NEXT I
XB \(530 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8:\) IF \(\mathrm{AD}<=E A \quad T\) HEN \(36 \varnothing\)
CA 540 CLOSE 3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \｛BLU\}** END OF ENTRY ** \｛BLK\}\{2 DOWN\}":GOTO 650
MC 558 PRINT BES；＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\} \｛RVS\} DISPLAY DATA ":GO SUB 250：IF AS＝NL \(\$\) THEN \｛SPACE\}220
JF 568 BANK \(6:\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}
\｛BLU\}PRESS: \{RVS\}SPACE \｛OFF\} TO PAUSE, \{RVS\}RE TURN\｛OFE\} TO BREAK\{4\} \｛DOWN\}"
XA 576 PRINT HEXS（AD）＋＂：＂；：GOS UB \(310: B=B S+A D-S A\)
DJ \(58 \varnothing\) FOR \(I=B\) TO \(B+7: A=P E E K\)（ \(I\) ）：PRINT RIGHTS（HEXS（A）， 2）；SPS；：GOSUB 326：NEXT \｛SPACE\}I
XB 598 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}";RIGHT\$(HEX \＄（CK），2）
GR \(600 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA}\) TH EN PRINT＂\｛BLU \}** END OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO 226
EB 610 GET AS：IF AS＝RT\＄THEN P RINT BES：GOTO \(22 \varnothing\)
QK \(62 \varnothing\) IF \(A S=S P\) THEN \(F=F+1: P R\) INT BES；
XS 630 ON F GOTO \(570,616,578\)
RF 640 PRINT BES＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\} L OAD DATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 66 \(\theta\)
BP 650 PRINT BES＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\} \(S\) AVE FILE＂：OP＝
DM \(660 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing: \mathrm{F} \$=\mathrm{NLS}:\) INPUT＂FILENA ME\｛4\}";ES:IF ES=NLS THE N 220
PE 665 IF LEN（ES）\(>14\) THEN 660
RE 676 PRINT＂\({ }^{(D O W N\}\{B L K\}}\) \｛RVS\}T \｛OFE\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFE\} ISK：\(\{4\}\)＂；
SQ 680 GETKEY AS：IF AS＝＂T＂THE N 850：ELSE IF ASく＞＂D＂T HEN 680
SP 690 PRINT＂DISK\｛DOWN\}":IE OP THEN 760
EH 760 DOPEN\＃1，（ES＋＂，P＂），W：IF \｛SPACE\}DS THEN AS=DS:GO T0 740
JH \(71 \varnothing\) BANK \(\emptyset:\) POKE BS－2，FNLB（S A）：POKE BS \(-1, \operatorname{FNHB}(S A)\) ：\(P\) RINT＂SAVING＂；ES：PRINT
MC \(72 \emptyset\) FOR A＝BS -2 TO BS \(+E A-S A\) ： PRINT\＃1，CHRS（PEEK（A））；： IF ST THEN AS＝＂DISK WRI TE ERROR＂：GOTO 756
GC 730 NEXT A：CLOSE 1：PRINT＂ \｛BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED \｛SPACE\}WITHOUT ERRORS * ＊＂：GOTO 22ø
RA 746 IF DS \(=63\) THEN BEGIN：CLO SE 1：INPUT＂\｛BLK\}REPLACE EXISTING FILE［Y／N］\｛4\} ＂；AS：IE AS＝＂Y＂THEN SCR ATCH（FS）：PRINT：GOTO 700 ：ELSE PRINT＂\｛BLK\}": GOTO 660 ：BEND
GA 750 CLOSE 1：GOSUB 950：PRINT ＂\｛BLK\}\{RVS\} ERROR DURIN G SAVE：\(\{4\} ": P R I N T\) AS：\(G\) OTO \(22 \varnothing\)
ED 760 DOPEN\＃1，（ES＋＂，P＂）：IF DS THEN AS＝DS \(\$: E=4: C L O S E\) \｛SPACE\}1:GOTO 79ø

PX 770 GET\#1,AS,BS:CLOSE \(1: \mathrm{AD}=\) ASC (AS) +256 *ASC (BS) : IF [SPACE]AD \(\langle>S A\) THEN \(F=1\) : GOTO 790
KB 780 PRINT"LOADING "; FS:PRIN \(T: B L O A D(F S), B \emptyset, P(B S): A D\) \(=S A+F N A D(174)-B S-1: F=-2\) * \((A D<E A)-3 *(A D>E A)\)

RQ 790 IF F THEN 800:ELSE PRIN T" (BLU)** LOAD COMPLETE D WITHOUT ERRORS **": GO TO 220
ER \(8 \varnothing \sigma\) GOSUB 950:PRINT" [BLK]
[RVS] ERROR DURING LOAD : 843 ": ON F GOSUB 816,8 20,830,840:GOTO220
OJ 810 PRINT"INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS ( \("\); HEXS (AD);" )":RETURN
DP 820 PRINT"LOAD ENDED AT "; H \(\operatorname{EXS}(A D):\) RETURN
EB \(83 \sigma\) PRINT"TRUNCATED AT ENDI NG ADDRESS ("HEX\$(EA)") ": RETURN
FP 840 PRINT"DISK ERROR ";AS:R ETURN
KS 850 PRINT"TAPE " : AD=POINTER ( FS) : \(\operatorname{BANK} 1: \operatorname{A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{AD}): A\) \(L=P E E K(A D+1): A H=P E E K(A D\) +2)
XX 860 BANK 15:SYS DEC("FE68") , \(\sigma, 1\) : SYS \(\operatorname{DEC}(" F F B A "), 1\), 1, \(0: S Y S\) DEC ("FFBD"), A, A L, AH:SYS DEC("FF9日"), 12 8:IE OP THEN 896
EG 870 PRINT: \(A=S A: B=E A+1: G O S U B\) 920:SYS DEC("E919"), 3: PRINT"SAVING ",FS
\(A B 880 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: G O S\) UB 920:SYS DEC("EA18"): PRINT" \((D O W N\}\) (BLU) ** TAP E SAVE COMPLETED **" : GO T0 \(22 \varnothing\)
CP 890 SYS DEC("E99A"):PRINT:I F PEEK (2816) \(=5\) THEN GOS UB 950 :PRINT" [DOWN] [BLK] (RVS] FILE NOT FOU ND ": GOTO 220
GQ 960 PRINT"LOADING,\(\ldots\) \{DOWN\} ": AD \(=\) FNAD \((2817): I F A D<>\) SA THEN \(F=1\) :GOTO 800 :EL SE \(A D=F N A D(2819)-1: E=-2\) * (AD \(<E A)-3 *(A D>E A)\)

JD \(91 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1:\) GOS UB 920 : SYS DEC ("E9FB"): IE ST> 0 THEN 800 :ELSE 7 90
XB \(92 \varnothing\) POKE193,ENLB (A) : POKE194 , \(\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{A}):\) POKE 174 , ENLB \((\) B) : POKE 175 , \(\operatorname{\text {NNHB}}(\mathrm{B})\) : RET URN
CP 930 CATALOG: PRINT" [DOWN\} (BLU)** PRESS ANY KEY E OR MENU **":GETKEY AS:G Ото 220
MM 940 PRINT BES"(RVS) QUIT (4)"; RTS; "ARE YOU SURE [SPACE \(\}[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]\) ?": GETKEY A S: IE AS<<"Y" THEN 22\%:E LSE PRINT" \(\{\text { CLR }\}^{\prime \prime}\) : BANK 1 5: END
JE 950 SOUND \(1,500,10:\) RETURN
AF 960 IF ER=14 AND EL=260 THE N RESUME 300
MK 970 IF \(\quad \mathrm{ER}=14\) AND \(E L=500\) THE N RESUME NEXT
KJ 980 IF ER \(=4\) AND EL \(=780\) THEN \(\mathrm{E}=4\) : AS = DS S: RESUME 800
DQ 990 IF ER \(=30\) THEN RESUME:EL SE PRINT ERRS (ER);" ERR OR IN LINE"; EL

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\title{
The Automatic Proofreader
}

\section*{Philip I. Nelson}
"The Automatic Proofreader" helps you type in program listings for the 128,64 , Plus \(/ 4\), and 16 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Since the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unfamiliar commands. After finishing, save a copy or two on disk or tape before running it. This is important because the Proofreader erases the BASIC portion of itself when you run it, leaving only the machine language portion in memory.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After announcing which computer it's running on, the Proofreader displays the message "Proofreader Active". Now you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper-left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If the letters don't match, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotes, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, since spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, the Proofreader pays attention to them. For example, 10 PRINT"THIS IS BASIC" will generate a different checksum than 10 PRINT"THIS ISBA SIC".

A common typing error is transpo-sition-typing two successive characters in the wrong order, like PIRNT instead of PRINT or 64378 instead of 64738. The Proofreader is sensitive to the position of each character within the line and thus catches transposition errors.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example, ? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it after typing it in, moving the cursor back to the line, and pressing RETURN. LISTing the line
substitutes the full keyword for the abbreviation and allows the Proofreader to work properly. The same technique works for rechecking programs you've already typed in.

If you're using the Proofreader on the Commodore 128 , Plus \(/ 4\), or 16 , do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1 , the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofreader-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. However, the Proofreader is purposely difficult to dislodge: It's not affected by tape or disk operations, or by pressing RUN/ STOP-RESTORE. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine (SYS 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64 , and 65526 for the Plus/4 and 16). These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

If you own a Commodore 64, you may already have wondered whether the Proofreader works with other programming utilities like "MetaBASIC." The answer is generally yes, if you're using a 64 and activate the Proofreader after installing the other utility. For example, first load and activate MetaBASIC, then load and run the Proofreader.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, you should disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise that it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

\section*{The New Automatic Proofreader}
\(10 \mathrm{VEC}=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256 \star \operatorname{PEEK}(773)\) : \(\mathrm{LO}=43: \mathrm{HI}=44\)

20 PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADE R FOR ";:IF VEC=42364 THEN [SPACE]PRINT "C-64"
30 IF VEC \(=50556\) THEN PRINT "VI C-2 \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
40 IF VEC \(=35158\) THEN GRAPHIC C LR:PRINT "PLUS/4 \& 16 "
50 IF VEC \(=17165\) THEN LO \(=45: 11 \mathrm{I}=\) 46:GRAPHIC CLR:PRINT"128"
\(60 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))+\) 6: ADR=SA
70 FOR \(J=\varnothing\) TO 166:READ BYT:POK \(E\) ADR, \(B Y T: A D R=A D R+1: C H K=C H K\) +BYT: NEXT
80 IF CHK <> 20570 THEN PRINT "* ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STATEMENTS": END
90 FOR \(J=1\) TO 5 :READ RF,LF, HF: \(\mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{RF}: \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RS} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=\) RS- ( \(256^{*} \mathrm{HB}\) )
\(100 \mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HF}:\) POKE \(\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{L}\) F, LB: POKE SA+HF, HB:NEXT
110 IF CHK \(<>22054\) THEN PRINT " *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND \{SPACE\}CHECK FINAL LINE": EN D
\(12 \varnothing\) POKE SA +149 , PEEK ( 772 ): POKE SA \(+150, \operatorname{PEEK}(773)\)
\(13 \emptyset\) IF VEC \(=17165\) THEN POKE SA+ 14,22 : POKE SA \(+18,23\) : POKESA + 29, 224 : POKESA \(+139,224\)
140 PRINT CHRS (147); CHRS (17):" PROOFREADER ACTIVE":SYS SA
150 POKE HI, PEEK (HI) +1 : POKE (P \(\operatorname{EEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))-1, \varnothing: \mathrm{N}\) EW
160 DATA \(120,169,73,141,4,3,16\) 9,3,141,5,3
170 DATA \(88,96,165,20,133,167\), \(165,21,133,168,169\)
180 DATA \(0,141,0,255,162,31,18\) \(1,199,157,227,3\)
190 DATA 262,16,248,169,19,32, \(210,255,169,18,32\)
200 DATA \(210,255,160,0,132,180\) , 132,176,136,230,180
210 DATA \(200,185,0,2,240,46,20\) \(1,34,208,8,72\)
\(22 \varnothing\) DATA \(165,176,73,255,133,17\) \(6,104,72,201,32,2 ø 8\)
230 DATA \(7,165,176,208,3,104,2\) ø8,226,104,166,18ø
240 DATA \(24,165,167,121,0,2,13\) \(3,167,165,168,105\)
250 DATA \(0,133,168,202,208,239\) ,240,202,165,167,69
260 DATA \(168,72,41,15,168,185\), 211,3,32,210,255
\(27 \varnothing\) DATA \(1 \varnothing 4,74,74,74,74,168,1\) \(85,211,3,32,210\)
\(28 \emptyset\) DATA \(255,162,31,189,227,3\), 149,199,202,16,248
290 DATA \(169,146,32,210,255,76\) ,86,137,65,66,67
3øø DATA \(68,69,70,71,72,74,75\), \(77,8 \emptyset, 81,82,83,88\)
310 DATA \(13,2,7,167,31,32,151\), \(116,117,151,128,129,167,136\) .137

\section*{SOFTWARE}

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\title{
How To Type In COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs
}

Each month, COMPUTE!'s Gazette publishes programs for the Commodore 128,64 , Plus \(/ 4\), and 16. Each program is clearly marked by title and version. Be sure to type in the correct version for your machine. All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode. Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article. This can save time and eliminate any questions which might arise after you begin typing.

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier: The Automatic Proofreader, and MLX, designed for entering machine language programs.

When entering a BASIC program, be especially careful with DATA statements as they are extremely sensitive to errors. A mistyped number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to "lock up" (you'll have no control over the computer). If this happens, the only recourse is to turn your computer off then on, erasing what was in memory. So be sure to save a program before you run it. If your computer crashes, you can always reload the program and look for the error.

\section*{Special Characters}

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control characters. To facilitate typing in any programs from the GAZETTE, use the following listing conventions.

The most common type of control characters in our listings appear as words within braces: \{DOWN\} means to press the cursor down key; \{5 SPACES \(\}\) means to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be shifted (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key), the character is underlined. For ex-n ample, A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A. You may see strange characters on your screen, but that's to be expected. If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces (for example, \(\{8 \underline{A}\}\) ), type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, enter eight SHIFTed A's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, \(\mathbb{Z}\), hold down the Commodore key (at the lower left corner of the keyboard) and press the indicated character.

Rarely, you'll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces.

This can be entered on the Commodore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces. For example, \(\{A\}\) means to press CTRL-A.

\section*{The Quote Mode}

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys, often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. This is seen in examples such as \(\{\) LEFT \(\}\), and \(\{\mathrm{HOME}\}\) in the program listings. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode.

Once you press the quote key, you're in quote mode. This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it. You'll see a reverse video character (a graphics symbol for cursor left). In this case, you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line. Type another quote and you're out of quote mode. If things really get confusing, you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN. Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.


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